

Elementary Classics

LIVY

SELECTIONS

Books V & VI

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SELECTIONS FROM LIVY
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(BOOKS V. AND VI.)

ADAPTED AND EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES,
APPENDIX, AND VOCABULARY

BY

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PREFACE.

THESE Selections are intended for boys who can make out the easier portions of Caesar, but are not yet able to cope with the longer and more involved sentences of Livy. They have been simplified mainly by the omission of complicated periods or by splitting these up into shorter sentences, where they seemed necessary to the sense. This has been specially the method adopted in dealing with the speeches. In a few cases the order of the words has been altered, where, by so doing, the construction could be made plainer.

An Appendix on the Subjunctive Mood has been added, by referring to which a boy can understand the use of most, if not all, of the subjunctives occurring in the text—an object of which the importance can, perhaps, hardly be overestimated. Continual reference has been made in the Notes to this Appendix. On grammatical points, Roby's School Latin Grammar has been referred to as 'Roby, S. L. G.'

W. C. L.



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INTRODUCTION.

A.—ROME AND HER NEIGHBOURS.

THE capture of Veii, related in the earlier portion of the following extracts, marks one of the most important epochs in the career of Roman conquest. A glance at the map will show that Rome was situated as nearly as possible in the centre of Italy, in the extreme north of Latium, surrounded by the Volsci and Hernīci in the south; the Aequi, on a spur of the Apennines, in the north-east; and the Etrusci in the north. The early history of Rome's struggles and alliances with her immediate neighbours is so enveloped in mystery and fable, that it is extremely difficult and all but impossible to separate fact from fiction. When, however, the mist that hangs over this earlier period has somewhat lifted, and we have more or less genuine history to rely on, we find that Rome has assumed the leadership of an old confederacy of 30 towns in Latium, called the Latin League. This position had

not been gained without considerable strife and jealousy; for example, we hear of a war in 501 B.C. between Rome and the Latins, and so strained did their relations become, that, in 493 B.C. it became necessary for Rome to renew the League with her Latin confederates, before she could venture to turn her attention to the Volsci and Aequi with any feeling of security. Her position was still further strengthened in 486 B.C. by the admission to the League of the Hernici, who, lying as they did midway between the Volsci and the Aequi, served as a barrier to prevent those two tribes from combining against Rome.

Of the struggles of Rome and her allies with the Volsci and Aequi we have no very trustworthy details—here again, to a great extent, fable takes the place of reliable history. But whatever degree of belief is to be accorded to the account given by Livy of this period, we cannot doubt that for fifty years after the expulsion of the kings (*i.e.* from 509 B.C. to about 450 B.C.) Rome was continually harassed by these foes, and met with frequent reverses, even the city itself being at times in danger of being captured. The Volsci, however, in the south were gradually overpowered, and Rome, at the head of the League, held almost complete sway in Latium. The Aequi, too, whether pressed by the Samnites in their rear, or from some other cause, ceased to be dangerous, cut

off as they were from the Volsci by the Hernici, now in alliance with Rome.

The Etrusci were much more formidable foes. The most important town in Etruria was Veii, distant only five miles from Rome. As was natural, the two cities were at continual war. The first war of which we have definite notice lasted from 483-474 B.C., and was, on the whole, favourable to Rome. It was concluded by a peace for 30 years, at the expiration of which (445 B.C.) hostilities were renewed, and went on with intervals till 425 B.C.; but still Veii remained untaken. The armistice agreed upon lasted till 406 B.C., and Rome renewed the struggle, determined at length not merely to vanquish the city, but to destroy its power for ever. They were in a better position than before to effect this purpose, since now for the first time did the legions remain in the field summer and winter, year after year, until their object was gained. Before this period their campaigns had lasted only a few weeks at a time, to enable the soldiers to get back to till their fields and reap their harvest, on which their livelihood depended. Now, however, they introduced the system of giving regular pay (*stipendium*) for military service. Thus for ten years was Veii besieged, and after a valiant resistance it succumbed to the energy of Marcus Furius Camillus, 396 B.C. It had maintained this last struggle against Rome single-handed, abandoned by the rest of the Etrusci, who

were too much occupied by the incursions of the Gauls in the north to render any assistance. The fall of Veii was important, as it first opened up to the Roman soldier visions of conquest beyond the narrow limits of Latium, to which his campaigns had previously been confined. The long trial of endurance and the experience in war gained by the conflicts with the Aequi, Volsci, and Etrusci well fitted the Romans to cope at a later period with the more formidable Samnites, and subsequently to repel the invasion of a Pyrrhus and a Hannibal.

B.—THE GAULS AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.

The Gauls, or Celts, inhabited the country stretching from the Rhine to the Atlantic, *i.e.* modern France. As a nation they were distinguished by personal bravery, great impetuosity, and intense love of roving, which made them “the true soldiers-of-fortune of antiquity” and the terror of all civilised nations, until they were finally crushed by Caesar and held in check by Augustus.

The first district of Italy which they invaded was the fertile valley of the Po. A numerous horde, headed by one Bellovesus, crossed the Alps, and swept down upon the left bank of that river, settling in the district which afterwards bore their name—the canton of the Insübres, with Mēdiölānum (Milan) for

their capital. Other hordes soon followed in rapid succession: the Cěnōmāni establishing themselves lower down the Po, and founding Vērōna and Brixia: the Boii, who crossed the Po and settled on the right bank, with Bōnōnia as their chief town; and lastly the Sěņōnes, who went still further south, and settled along the coast of the Adriatic, as far as Ancōna.

The effect of these incursions was that the Etrusci, who originally inhabited the vast plain watered by the Po, were driven across the Apennines and confined to Etruria. The Celtic swarms still continued to press onwards, the Senones even advancing as far as Clusium, in the heart of Etruria (391 B.C.). The Clusians appealed to Rome for aid—an appeal which ultimately led to the battle of the Allia and the capture of Rome. We hear of many subsequent incursions of the Gauls into Latium, and even into Campania, but they were rather of the nature of plundering forays on a large scale, and though they spread terror among the inhabitants of Italy, they left no permanent mark on the history of the country.

The disaster at the Allia, the capture of Rome, and the subsequent incursions of the Gauls, disastrous as they were at the time, doubtless did more good than harm to Rome, inasmuch as she came to be recognised as the champion of the civilised nations of Italy

against the dreaded barbarians, and while the bonds of union between her and the Latins were drawn closer, her enmity with Etruria was lessened, in face of a common danger.

Thus the invasions of the Gauls were of little historical importance. Nor is the reason of this difficult to see. The restless spirit of the Celtic nation, combined with their intolerance of the restraint of any fixed political constitution, forbade them to settle down to reap the full advantage of any victory they might gain. Their expeditions were undertaken more for the sake of plunder than dominion. "Such qualities—those of good soldiers but bad citizens—explain the historical fact, that the Celts have shaken many states but founded none."

C.—LIVY AND HIS HISTORY.

Titus Livius was born at Pätävium (Padua) in B.C. 59, and lived till the fourth year of Tiberius, A.D. 17. We have little or no information concerning his private life. The assertion that, in his youth, he studied to become an orator, is borne out by the eloquence and oratorical ability displayed in the numerous speeches incorporated in his writings. His literary talents secured him the patronage and friendship of the Emperor Augustus, and he attained great

popularity and a high reputation as a historian even in his own day.

His only extant work is his History of Rome, extending from the foundation of the city to the death of Drusus, B.C. 9. It was originally comprised in 142 books, of which only 35 have come down to us, though of the rest we have summaries or 'epitomes,' of which the authorship is doubtful.

Livy is perfect master of the historic style of composition. His language is always graceful and dignified, and, elaborate though his sentences sometimes are, they are always marked by perspicuity. He has the rare art of adapting his style to the varying phases of his subject and of appealing strongly to the feelings of his readers, and of inspiring them with some of his own enthusiasm. As a result, his narrative is never dull, but flows on in elevated or simple language, as the case demands, imparting a grace and beauty to his work that never allow the interest to flag.

As a historian Livy has been severely criticised. He merely aimed at handing down a chronicle of events, year by year, without pausing to inquire into their causes or show their connection : he was content to take the most plausible accounts he found in earlier writers, and did not trouble to investigate their truth ; indeed he was often guided in his selection merely by the desire to flatter the pride of his fellow-countrymen, and to exalt the name of Rome. These faults,

together with his ignorance of constitutional matters and his want of geographical accuracy, justify the judgment passed upon him by modern critics—that he lacked many of the essential qualities necessary for a historian of the highest rank.

SELECTIONS FROM LIVY.

I.—CAPTURE OF VEII, B.C. 396.

1, 2. *Operations at Veii, now besieged for nearly 10 years, are continued: little result is obtained, though much booty is taken.*
3, 4. *Mysterious prodigies are reported, especially the rising of the Alban Lake, without any apparent cause.*

1. Eo anno tribuni militum consulari potestate creati sunt L. Valerius Potitus quintum, M. Valerius Maximus, M. Furius Camillus tertium, L. Furius Medullinus tertium, Q. Servilius Fidenas iterum, Q. Sulpicius Camerinus iterum. 2. His tribunis ad Veios nihil admodum memorabile actum est: tota vis in populationibus fuit: duo summi imperatores Potitus a Faleriis, Camillus a Capena praedas ingentes egere, nulla incolumi relicta re, cui ferro aut igni noceri posset. 3. Prodigia interim multa nuntiata sunt, quorum pleraque, et quia singuli auctores erant, parum credita spretaque, et quia, hostibus Etruscis, per quos ea procurarent, haruspices non erant. 4. In unum omnium curae versae sunt, quod lacus in Albano nemore sine ullis caelestibus aquis causave

qua alia, quae rem miraculo eximeret, in altitudinem insolitam crevit.

1. *Messengers are sent to the Delphic oracle to ask what the prodigy means. 2. Meanwhile an Etruscan prisoner explains it. 3, 4, 5. Return of the messengers from Delphi with the answer of the oracle.*

2. Quidnam eo dii portenderent prodigio, missi sciscitatum oratores ad Delphicum oraculum. 2. Sed propior interpret oblatu fatis senior quidam Veiens, qui inter cavillantes in stationibus ac custodiis milites Romanos Etruscosque vaticinantis in modum cecinit, "priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa foret, nunquam potiturum Veis Romanum." 3. Quod primo, velut temere jactum, sperni, agitari deinde sermonibus coeptum est. 4. Sed tandem legati a Delphis venerunt, sortem oraculi afferentes, congruentem responso captivi vatis: "Romane, aquam Albanam cave lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinas: emissam per agros rigabis dissipatamque rivis extinguens. 5. Tum tu insiste audax hostium muris, memor, quam per tot annos obsides urbem, ex ea tibi his quae nunc panduntur fatis victoriam datam: bello perfecto donum amplum victor ad mea templa portato, sacraque, quorum omissa cura est, instaurata, ut assolet, facito."

1. *M. Furius Camillus appointed dictator, 2. restores confidence, 4. punishes some deserters and, 5. holds a levy at Rome. 6. His vows to the gods if they grant him victory at Veii.*

3. Iam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa in agros, Veiosque fata appetebant. 2. Igitur fatalis dux ad excidium illius urbis servandaeque patriae M. Furius Camillus dictator dictus magistrum equitum P. Cornelium Scipionem dixit. 3. Omnia repente mutaverant, imperatore mutato: alia spes, alius animus hominum, fortuna quoque alia urbis videri. 4. Omnium primum in eos, qui a Veiiis in illo pavore fugerant, more militari animadvertit, effecitque ne hostis maxime timendus militi esset. 5. Deinde, indicto dilectu in diem certam, ipse Romam ad scribendum novum exercitum redit, nullo detrectante militiam. 6. Peregrina etiam juvenus, Latini Hernicique, operam suam pollicentes ad id bellum venerunt: quibus gratias in senatu egit dictator, et, satis jam omnibus ad id bellum paratis, vovit se, Veiiis captis, ludos magnos facturum esse, aedemque Matutae Matris, ab rege Servio Tullio dedicatam, refecturum.

1, 2. *Successes against the Falisci and Capenates.* 3. *Great spoil falls into the dictator's hands.* 4. *The army is led to Veii and a mine driven to the town.*

4. *Profectus cum exercitu ab urbe, exspectatione hominum majore quam spe, in agro primum Nepesino cum Faliscis et Capenatibus signa confert.* 2. *Omnia ibi summa ratione consilioque acta fortuna, ut fit, secuta est.* 3. *Non proelio tantum fudit hostes sed castris quoque exiit ingentique praeda est potitus,*

cujus pars maxima ad quaestorem redacta est, haud ita multum militi datum. 4. Inde ad Veios exercitus ductus est, et cuniculus in arcem hostium agi coeptus, operum omnium longe maximum et laboriosissimum. 5. Quod ne intermitteretur opus, neu sub terra continuus labor eosdem conficeret, in partes sex munitorum numerum divisit: senae horae in orbem operi attributae sunt: uocte ac die nunquam ante omissum est, quam in arcem viam facerent.

1. *The dictator sends to the senate to know what he is to do with the spoil.* 2, 3. *The different opinions expressed in the senate on the subject.*

5. Dictator, quum jam in manibus videret victoriam esse, tantumque praedae fore, quantum non omnibus in unum collatis ante bellis fuisset, litteras ad senatum misit: "Deum immortalium benignitate, suis consiliis, patientia militum, Veios jam fore in potestate populi Romani. Quid de praeda faciendum censerent?" 2. Duae senatum distinebant sententiae. 3. Altera senis P. Licinii: iret in castra Veios, qui particeps esse praedae vellet. 4. Altera Appii Claudii, qui auctor erat stipendii ex ea pecunia militi numerandi, ut eo minus tributi plebs conferret. 5. Licinii tamen tutior visa est sententia, quae popularem senatum faceret. 6. Edictum itaque est, ad praedam Veientem quibus videretur in castra ad dictatorem proficiscerentur.

2. *The dictator vows a tenth part of the spoil to Apollo and, 3. implores the aid of Juno. 4. He attacks the city walls to draw off the attention of the townspeople from the men working in the mine.*

6. *Ingens profecta multitudo replevit castra. 2. Tum dictator auspicato egressus, quum edixisset ut arma milites caperent, "Tuo ductu," inquit, "Pythice Apollo, tuoque numine instinctus, pergo ad delendam urbem Veios, tibi que hinc decimam partem praedae voveo. 3. Te simul, Juno regina, quae nunc Veios colis, precor, ut nos victores in nostram tuamque mox futuram urbem sequere, ubi te dignum amplitudine tua templum accipiat." 4. Haec precatus superante multitudine ab omnibus locis urbem aggreditur, quo minor ab cuniculo ingruentis periculi sensus esset. 5. Veientes in muros pro se quisque armati discurrunt, mirantes, quidnam id esset, quod Romani tam repente currerent ad muros.*

1. *Story of the sacrifice that was being offered by the King of Veii. 2. The men in the mine rush out and take the enemy in the rear. 3, 4. The city is completely taken and great slaughter takes place, till, 6, 7. the dictator orders his men to abstain, and they scatter to plunder the town.*

7. *Inseritur huic loco fabula: immolante rege Veientium, vocem haruspiciis dicentis, ei dari victoriam qui ejus hostiae exta prosecuisset, in cuniculo exauditam esse et Romanos milites movisse ut, adaperto cuniculo, exta raperent et ad dictatorem*

ferrent. 2. Cuniculus, delectis militibus eo tempore plenus, in aedem Junonis, quae in Veientana arce erat, armatos repente edidit. 3. Pars aversos in muris invadunt hostes: pars claustra portarum revelunt: pars quum ex tectis saxa tegulaeque a mulieribus ac servis jacerentur, inferunt ignes. 4. Clamor omnia variis terrentium ac paventium vocibus, mixto mulierum et puerorum ploratu, complet. 5. Momento temporis, patefactis portis, urbs hostibus impletur: omnibus locis pugnatur: deinde multa jam edita caede, senescit pugna, et dictator praecones edicere jubet ut ab inermi abstineatur. 6. Is finis sanguinis fuit: dedi inde inermes coepti sunt, et ad praedam miles, permissu dictatoris, discurrit. 7. Atque ille dies caede hostium ac disreptione urbis opulentissimae est consumptus.

1. *Camillus sells the free population as slaves.* 3-5. *A select band of youths appointed to remove the image of Juno from Veii to Rome.*

8. Postero die libera corpora dictator sub corona vendidit. 2. Ea sola pecunia in publicum redigitur, haud sine ira plebis. Quum jam humanae opes egestae a Veiiis essent, amoliri tum deum dona, ipsosque deos, sed colentium magis quam rapientium, modo, coepere. 4. Namque delecti ex omni exercitu juvenes, pure lautis corporibus, candida veste, quibus deportanda Romam Regina Juno assignata erat,

venerabundi templum iniere. 5. Primo religiose admovebant manus : quod id signum, more Etrusco, nisi certae gentis sacerdos, attrectare non esset solitus.

1. *Anecdote connected with the removal of the image.* 3, 4. *Greatness of Veii attested by the length of its siege.*

9. Deinde quum quidam, seu spiritu divino tactus, seu juvenali joco, "Visne Romam ire, Juno?" dixisset, annuisse ceteri deam conclamaverunt. 2. Motam certe sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis accepimus, integramque in Aventinum, aeternam sedem suam, perlatam : ubi templum ei postea idem, qui voverat, Camillus dedicavit. 3. Hic Veiorum occasus fuit, urbis opulentissimae Etrusci nominis. 4. Magnitudinem suam vel ultima clade indicavit, quod, decem aestates hiemesque continuas obsessa, postremo, jam fato quoque urgente, operibus tamen, non vi, oppugnata est.

1. *Rejoicings at Rome when news is brought of the capture of Veii.* 2. *The senate order public thanksgivings.* 3, 4. *Reception of the dictator : his triumph.* 5. *Having paid the vows he made, he resigns the dictatorship.*

10. Romam ut nuntiatum est Veios captos, quia tot annis varie ibi bellatum erat, multaeque clades acceptae, velut ex insperato immensum gaudium fuit : et priusquam senatus decerneret, plena omnia templa Romanorum matrum, grates diis agentium, erant. 2. Senatus in quatrimum, quot dierum nullo ante

bello, supplicationes decernit. 3. Adventus quoque dictatoris, omnibus ordinibus obviam effusis, celebratior, quam ullius unquam antea fuit: triumphusque omnem consuetum honorandi illius diei modum aliquantum excessit. 4. Maxime conspectus ipse est, curru albis equis juncto urbem invectus. 5. Tum Junoni Reginae templum in Aventino locavit, dedicavitque Matutae Matris: atque, his divinis humanisque rebus gestis, dictatura se abdicavit.

II.—THE INVASION OF THE GAULS AND THE CAPTURE OF ROME, B.C. 390.

1. *The coming of the Gauls miraculously foretold. 4, 5. M. Furius Camillus, falling into disfavour on account of his division of the spoils of Veii, goes into exile: in his absence he is fined.*

11. Hoc anno M. Caedicius de plebe nuntiavit tribunis, se in Nova via, ubi nunc sacellum est supra aedem Vestae, noctis silentio audisse vocem clariorem humana, quae magistratibus dici juberet, Gallos adventare. 2. Id, ut fit, propter auctoris humilitatem spreto, et quod longinqua, eoque ignotior, gens erat. 3. Neque deorum modo monita, ingruente fato, spreto sunt; sed humanam quoque opem, quae una erat, M. Furium ab urbe amovere. 4. Qui, die dicta ab L. Apuleio tribuno plebis propter praedam Veientaniam, filio quoque adolescente per idem tempus orbatus, in

exilium abiit: precatus ab diis immortalibus, ut, si innoxio sibi ea injuria fieret, primo quoque tempore desiderium sui civitati ingratae facerent. Absens quindecim millibus gravis aeris damnatur.

1. Ambassadors from Clusium come to Rome to ask for aid against the Gauls: 2, 3. Tradition as to the coming of the Gauls. 6, 7. Three envoys sent from Rome to forbid the Gauls to attack the Clusians.

12. Expulso cive, quo manente, si quidquam humanorum certum est, capi Roma non potuerat, legati a Clusinis veniunt, auxilium adversus Gallos petentes. 2. Eam gentem traditur fama, captam dulcedine frugum, maximeque vini, Alpes transisse, agrosque ab Etruscis ante cultos possedisse. 3. Et invexisse in Galliam vinum, illiciendae gentis causa, Aruntem Clusinum, ira injuriae sibi oblatae ab Lucumone praepotente, a quo poenae expeti nequirent, nisi externa vis quaesita esset. 4. Hunc transeuntibus Alpes ducem, et auctorem oppugnandi Clusium fuisse. 5. Clusini, novo bello exterriti, quum multitudinem, quum formas hominum invisitatas cernerent et genus armorum, legatos Romam, qui auxilium ab senatu peterent, misere. 6. De auxilio nihil impetratum; legati tres M. Fabii Ambusti filii missi, qui, senatus et populi Romani nomine, cum Gallis agerent, ne, a quibus nullam injuriam accepissent, socios populi Romani atque amicos oppugnarent. 7. Romanis

eos bello quoque, si res cogat, tuendos esse : sed melius visum esse, bellum ipsum amoveri, si posset ; et Gallos, novam gentem, pace potius cognosci, quam armis.

2-6. *The answer of the Gauls : they were willing to abstain from arms if the Clusians gave them land : otherwise they would fight for it.*

13. Mitis legatio, ni praeferoces legatos, Gallisque magis quam Romanis similes, habuisset. 2. Quibus, postquam mandata ediderunt in concilio Gallorum, datur hoc responsum. 3. "Etsi novum nomen audiant Romanorum, tamen credere viros fortes esse, quorum auxilium a Clusinis, in re trepida, sit imploratum. 4. Et, quoniam legatione adversus se maluerint, quam armis, tueri socios, ne se quidem pacem, quam illi afferant, aspernari, si Gallis, egentibus agro, quem latius possideant quam colant Clusini, partem finium concedant. 5. Aliter pacem impetrari non posse. 6. Et responsum coram Romanis se accipere velle ; et, si negetur ager, coram iisdem Romanis dimicatuuros, ut nuntiare domum possint, quantum Galli virtute ceteros mortales praestarent."

1. *The Romans retort, and, 2. both sides rush to arms. 3-6. The Roman envoys take part in the fight, contrary to the 'jus gentium. 6. One of them even kills a Gaulish chieftain.*

14. Romani contra quaerebant, "quid in Etruria rei Gallis esset" ; et illi "omnia fortium virorum

esse" ferociter responderunt. 2. Itaque accensis utrimque animis ad arma discurritur, et proelium conseritur. 3. Ibi, jam urgentibus Romanam urbem fatis, legati contra jus gentium arma capiunt. 4. Nec id clam esse potuit, quum ante signa Etruscorum tres nobilissimi fortissimique Romanae juventutis pugnant: tantum eminebat peregrina virtus. 5. Quin etiam Q. Fabius, eVectus extra aciem equo, ducem Gallorum, ferociter in signa Etruscorum incursantem, per latus transfixum hasta, occidit. 6. Spolia ejus legentem Galli agnovere, perque totam aciem, Romanum legatum esse, signum datum est.

1-4. *The Gauls send to Rome to complain of the conduct of the envoys, 5, 6. who, instead of being given up, are appointed 'consular tribunes.'* 7. *The envoys of the Gauls, justly incensed, return to their camp vowing vengeance.*

15. Omissa inde in Clusinos ira, receptui canunt, minantes Romanis. 2. Erant, qui extemplo Romam eundum censerent. 3. Vicere seniores, ut legati prius mitterentur questum injurias postulatumque, ut pro jure gentium violato Fabii dederentur. 4. Legati Gallorum quum ea, sicut erant mandata, exposuissent, non senatui placebat factum Fabiorum, et jus postulare barbari videbantur. 5. Sed ambitio obstabat ne id, quod placebat, decernerent in tantae nobilitatis viris. 6. Itaque, ne penes ipsos culpa esset cladis forte Gallico bello acceptae, cognitionem de postulatis

Gallorum ad populum rejiciunt: ubi tanto plus gratia atque opes valuere, ut ii, quorum de poena agebatur, tribuni militum consulari potestate crearentur. 7. Quo facto, haud secus quam dignum erat, infensi Galli, bellum propalam minitantes, ad suos redeunt.

1. The new tribunes hold a levy. 2. The Gauls meanwhile hurry on to Rome. 3, 4. The Romans, alarmed at their approach, with a hastily-enrolled army meet them at the river Allia.

16. Tribuni, quorum temeritate bellum contractum erat, summae rerum praeerant: delectumque nihilo accuratiorem, quam ad media bella haberi solitus erat, (extenuantes etiam famam belli) habebant. Interim Galli, postquam accepere ultro honorem habitum violatoribus juris gentium, elusamque suam legationem esse, flagrantes ira, cujus impotens est gens, confestim signis convulsis, citato agmine iter ingrediuntur. 3. Sed antecedente fama nuntiisque Clusinorum, deinceps inde aliorum populorum, plurimum terroris Romani celeritas hostium tulit; quibus, velut tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, qua flumen Allia, e Crustaminis montibus praealto alveo defluens, haud multum infra viam Tiberino amni miscetur. 4. Jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, et uata in vanos tumultus gens, truci cantu clamoribusque variis, horrendo sono cuncta compleverat.

1, 2. *Bad generalship of the tribunes.* 6. *A great part of the Roman army flees to Veii.*

17. Ibi tribuni militum, non loco castris ante capto, non praemunito vallo, quo receptus esset, nec auspicato nec litato instruunt aciem diductam in cornua, ne circumveniri a multitudine hostium possent. 2. Nec tamen aequari frontes poterant, quum extenuando infirmam et vix cohaerentem mediam aciem haberent. 3. Paullum erat a dextra editi loci, quem subsidiarii repleri placuit: eaque res, ut initium pavoris ac fugae, sic una salus fugientibus fuit. 4. Nam Brennus, regulus Gallorum, in paucitate hostium artem timens, ad subsidiarios signa convertit. 5. Nam haud dubius fuit, si eos loco depulisset, facilem in aequo campo tantum superanti multitudini victoriam fore. 6. In altera acie nihil simile Romanis, non apud duces, non apud milites erat. 7. Pavor fugaeque occupaverat animos, et tanta oblivio omnium ut multo major pars Veios, in hostium urbem, quum Tiberis arceret, quam recto itinere Romam ad conjuges ac liberos fugerent.

1, 2. *General disorder and flight of the Roman army without striking a blow.* 3. *Great slaughter of the left wing of the Romans at the Tiber: many drowned in the river.* 5. *The right wing escapes to Rome.*

18. Parumper subsidiarios tutatus est locus: in reliqua acie, non modo non tentato certamine, sed ne clamore quidem reddito, integri intactique fugerunt. 2. Nec ulla caedes pugnantium fuit: terga caesa

suomet ipsorum certamine in turba impredientium fugam. 3. Circa ripam Tiberis, quo armis abjectis totum sinistrum cornu defugit, magna strages facta est: multosque, imperitos nandi aut invalidos, graves loriceis aliisque tegminibus hausere gurgites. 4. Maxima tamen pars incolumis Veios perfugit: unde non modo praesidii quicquam, sed ne nuntius quidem cladis, Romam est missus. 5. Ab dextro cornu, quod procul a flumine et magis sub monte steterat, Romam omnes petiere, et, ne clausis quidem portis urbis, in arcem confugerunt.

1. *The Gauls, after gathering the spoils, 3. set out to Rome. 4. Their spies report that no guards are posted and the city gates are open. 5. Fearing a stratagem they encamp outside the city.*

19. Gallos quoque obstupefactos miraculum victoriae tam repentinae tenuit. Et ipsi pavore defixi steterunt, velut ignari, quid accidisset: deinde insidias vereri: postremo caesorum spolia legere, armorumque cumulos, ut mos iis est, coacervare. 3. Tum demum, postquam nihil usquam hostile cernebatur, viam ingressi, haud multo ante solis occasum ad urbem Romam perveniunt. 4. Ubi quum praegressi equites, non portas clausas, non stationem pro portis excubare, non armatos esse in muris retulissent, aliud priori simile miraculum eos sustinuit. 5. Itaque noctem veriti, ignotaeque situm urbis, inter Romam atque Anienem consedere, exploratoribus missis circa moenia

aliasque portas, quaenam hostibus in perdita re consilia essent.

1-4. *General grief and panic at Rome during the night. 5. Seeing no hope of saving the city, the Romans resolve to convey their women and children, and the best of their army and senate, to the Capitol, and abandon the city to the barbarians.*

20. Romani, quum pars major ex acie Veios petisset, quum nemo crederet quemquam superesse praeter eos, qui Romanam refugerant, totam prope urbem lamentis impleverunt. 2. Privatos deinde luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, postquam hostes adesse nuntiatum est. 3. Mox ululatus cantusque dissonos, vagantibus circa moenia turmatim barbaris, audiebant. 4. Omne inde tempus suspensos ita tenuit animos, usque ad lucem alteram, ut identidem jam in urbem futurus videretur impetus. 5. Postremo lux appropinquans exanimat: et quum defendi urbem posse, tam parva relicta manu, spes nulla esset, placuit, cum conjugibus ac liberis juventutem militarem senatusque robur in arcem Capitoliumque concedere, armisque et frumento collato, deos hominesque et Romanum nomen defendere.

1. *The old men and the general populace are left to the mercy of the invader. 4, 5. The flower of the army retreat to the Capitol. 6, 7. The greater part of the city rabble retreat to the Janiculum or seek shelter in neighbouring towns.*

21. Si arx Capitoliumque, sedes deorum, si senatus, caput publici consilii, si militaris juventus super fuerit

ruinae urbis, facilem putabant fore jacturam seniorum turbae, relictæ in urbe utique periturae. 2. Et quo id æquiore animo multitudo ferret, senes palam dicebant se cum illis obituros esse; nec corporibus, quibus non arma ferre possent, inopiam armatorum oneratos. 3. Haec solatia seniores, morti destinati, inter se jactabant. 4. Deinde juvenes in Capitolium atque in arcem prosequerentur, commendantes virtuti eorum fortunam urbis, per trecentos sexaginta annos omnibus bellis victricis. 5. Eosque digredientes, qui spem omnem atque opem secum ferebant, magna pars mulierum in arcem prosecutæ sunt, nec prohibente ullo, nec vocante. 6. Alia maxima pars plebis, quam nec capere tam exiguus collis, nec alere in tanta inopia frumenti poterat, ex urbe effusa uno agmine petiit Janiculum. 7. Inde pars per agros dilapsi, pars urbes petunt finitimas, sine ullo duce aut consensu, suam quisque spem, sua consilia exsequentes.

1, 2. *The priest of Quirinus and the vestal virgins hide the sacred treasures, and 3. are conveyed for safety to Caere.*

22. Flamen interim Quirinalis virginesque Vestales, ommissa rerum suarum cura, consultabant, quæ sacrorum secum ferenda, quæ relinquenda essent. 2. Alia igitur, condita in doliolis sacello proximo aedibus flaminis Quirinalis, defodiebant: alia secum ferebant via, quæ sublicio ponte ducit ad Janiculum. 3. In eo clivo eas quum L. Albinus, de plebe Romana homo,

conspexisset, plaustro conjugem ac liberos vehens inter ceteram turbam, quae inutilis bello urbe excedebat, jussit uxorem ac pueros descendere, virgines sacraque in plastrum imposuit, et Caere pervexit.

1-3. *Devotion of the senate.* 4. *The Gauls enter the city, and proceed to plunder it.*

23. Romae interim, satis jam omnibus ad tuendam arcem compositis, turba seniorum, domos regressa, adventum hostium, obstinato ad mortem animo, expectabat. 2. Qui eorum curules gesserant magistratus, insignibus fortunae pristinae vestiti medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere. 3. Sunt, qui M. Fabio pontifice maximo praefante carmen tradant eos se devovisse pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis. 4. Galli, quia interposita nocte a contentione pugnae remiserant animos, sine ira, sine ardore animorum ingressi postero die urbem, patente Collina porta, in forum perveniunt. 5. Inde modico relicto praesidio, dilapsi ad praedam, pars in proxima quaeque tectorum agmine ruunt: pars ultima, velut intacta et referta praeda, petunt. 6. Inde rursus ipsa solitudine absterriti, ne qua fraus hostilis vagos exciperet, in forum ac propinqua foro loca conglobati redibant.

1, 2. *One of the senators resents an insult offered him by a Gaul, which leads, 3-4. to a general slaughter and destruction of the city.* 5, 6, 7. *Anxiety of the troops in the Capitol, who nevertheless resolve to maintain their position.*

24. Ibi intuebantur viros in aedium vestibulis sedentes, majestate simillimos diis. 2. Ad eos velut simulacra versi quum starent, unus ex his, M. Papius, dicitur Gallo, barbam suam promissam permulcenti, scipione eburneo percusso, iram movisse. 3. Ab eo initium caedis ortum, et ceteri in sedibus suis trucidati. 4. Post principum caedem nulli deinde mortalium parcitur: diripiuntur tecta, exhaustis injiciuntur ignes. 5. Romani interim ex arce plenam hostium urbem cernebant, et quocumque clamor hostium, mulierum puerorumque ploratus, sonitus flammae, et fragor ruentium tectorum advertisset, paventes oculos flectebant. 6. Nec tranquillior nox diem tam foede actum excepit: lux deinde noctem inquietam insecuta est: nec ullum erat tempus, quod a novae semper cladis alicujus spectaculo cessaret. 7. Non tamen, tot malis onerati, flexerunt animos quin collem, quem tenebant, virtute defenderent.

1-4. *The Gauls, unsuccessful in an attempt to storm the Capitol,*
5, 6. *resolve to blockade it.*

25. Galli autem, quum inter incendia ac ruinas captae urbis nihil superesse viderent praeter armatos hostes, impetum facere in arcem statuunt. 2. Prima luce, signo dato, multitudo omnis in foro instruitur: inde, clamore sublato ac testudine facta, subeunt. 3. Romani, ad omnes aditus stationibus firmatis, scandere sinunt hostem: rati, quo magis in arduum

successerit, eo facilius pelli posse. 4. Medio fere clivo restitere, atque inde ex superiore loco, impetu facto, strage ac ruina Gallos fudere; ut nunquam postea nec pars, nec universi tentarent tale pugnae genus. 5. Omissa inde spe per vim atque arma subeundi, obsidionem parant. 6. Et quod frumentum omne incendiis urbis absumpserant, placuit, exercitu diviso, partim per finitimos populos praedari, partim obsidere arcem, ut obsidentibus frumentum praedatores agrorum praeberent.

1. *Wandering in search of provisions the Gauls are led to Ardea, where, 4-10. Camillus exhorts the townsmen to attack them at nightfall.*

26. Proficiscentes ab urbe Gallos fortuna ipsa Ardeam, ubi Camillus exulabat, duxit. 2. Qui repente audit Gallorum exercitum adventare, atque de eo pavidos Ardeates consultare. 3. Itaque, haud secus quam divino spiritu tactus, quum se in mediam concionem intulisset, 4. "Ardeates," inquit, "veteres amici, novi etiam cives mei, res ac periculum commune cogit, quod quisque possit in re trepida praesidii, in medium conferre. 5. Vobis fortuna oblata est, et pro tantis pristinis populi Romani beneficiis gratiae referendae, et huic urbi decus ingens ex hoste communi pariendi. 6. Quae effuso agmine adventat, gens est, cui natura corpora animosque magna magis quam firma dederit. 7. Eo in certamen omne plus terroris, quam

virium, ferunt. 8. Argumento sit clades Romana : patentem urbem cepere. 9. Ex arce Capitolioque quod his exigua manu resistitur, jam obsidionis taedio victi abscedunt, vagique per agros palantur. 10. Cibo vinoque repleti, ubi nox appetit, prope rivos sine custodiis passim ferarum ritu sternuntur. 11. Si vobis in animo est tueri moenia vestra, prima vigilia capite arma frequentes ; me sequimini ad caedem, non ad pugnam."

Successful attack of Camillus and the Ardeates on a party of Gauls, who are cut to pieces.

27. Aequis iniquisque persuasum erat, tantum bello virum neminem usquam ea tempestate esse. 2. Signo dato primae noctis silentio ad portas Camillo praesto fuere. 3. Egressi, haud procul urbe, sicut praedictum fuerat, castra Gallorum, intuta neglectaque ab omni parte, cum ingenti clamore invadunt. 4. Nusquam proelium, omnibus locis caedes est : nuda corpora et soluta somno trucidantur. 5. Extremos tamen pavor, cubilibus suis excitos, ignarosque quae aut unde vis esset, in fugam tulit. 6. Magna pars in agrum Antiatem delati, incursione ab oppidanis facta, circumveniuntur.

1-4. *The Romans, who had escaped to Veii, resolved to ask the senate to recall Camillus.* 5-7. *Successful mission of Pontius Cominius for this purpose. Camillus appointed dictator.*

28. Veii interim non animi tantum in dies, sed

vires crescebant. 2. Maturum jam Romanis, qui eo convenerant, videbatur, patriam eripi ex hostium manibus : sed corpori valido caput deerat. 3. Consensu omnium placuit, ab Ardea Camillum acciri, sed antea consulto senatu qui Romae esset. 4. Ingenti periculo per hostium custodias transeundum erat. 5. Ad eam rem Pontius Cominius, impiger juvenis, incubans cortici, secundo Tiberi ad urbem defertur. 6. Inde per praeceptum, coque ab hostibus neglectum, saxum, in Capitolium evadit, et ad magistratus ductus, mandata exercitus edit. 7. Accepto inde senatus consulto, ut Camillus dictator extemplo diceretur, eadem degressus nuntius Veios contendit, et legati, Ardeam ad Camillum missi, Veios eum perduxere.

The Gauls are foiled in an attempt to scale the Capitol by M. Manlius.

29. Dum haec ad Veios agebantur, interim arx Romae Capitoliumque in ingenti periculo fuit. 2. Nam Galli, vestigio notato humano, qua nuntius a Veis pervenerat, tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut non custodes solum fallerent, sed ne canes quidem, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, excitarent. 3. Anseres non fefellerent, quibus, sacris Junoni, in summa cibi inopia abstinebant. 4. Quae res saluti fuit. 5. Namque clangore eorum alarumque crepitu excitus M. Manlius, vir bello egregius, armis arreptis, ad arma ceteros ciens, vadit ; et, dum ceteri trepidant,

Gallum, qui jam in summo constiterat, umbone ictum deturbat. 6. Qui prolapsus quum proximos sterneret, trepidantes alios, armisque omissis saxa manibus amplexos, trucidat. 7. Jamque et alii conglobati telis missilibusque saxis hostes proturbare, ruinaque tota acies prolapsa in praeceps deferri.

Honours paid to M. Manlius. 3, 4. Punishment of the negligent sentinel.

30. Sedatoque tumultu, reliquum noctis quieti datum est. 2. Luca orta, vocatis classico militibus ad concilium, primum Manlius ob virtutem, non a tribunis solum militum, sed consensu etiam militari, laudatus est. 3. Tum vigiles ejus loci, quos fefellerat ascendens hostis, citati sunt, et Q. Sulpicius tribunus militum se in omnes more militari animadversurum esse nuntiavit. 4. Omnibus tamen in unum vigilem culpam conjicientibus, reum de saxo dejecit. 5. Inde intentiores utrimque custodiae erant: apud Gallos, quia vulgatum erat, nuntios inter Veios Romanque commeare: apud Romanos, ob nocturni periculi memoriam.

Negotiations for a truce; hopeless condition of the force in the citadel.

31. Sed ante omnia obsidionis bellique mala fames utrimque exercitum urgebat. 2. Indutiae deinde cum Romanis factae, et colloquia permissu imperatorum

habita. 3. In quibus quum identidem Galli famen objicerent, eaque necessitate ad deditionem vocarent, dicitur, avertendae ejus opinionis causa, multis locis panis de Capitolio jactatus esse in hostium stationes. 4. Sed jam neque dissimulari neque ferri ultra fames poterat. 5. Itaque dum dictator delectum Ardeae habet, exercitumque parat instruitque, quibus haud impar adoriatur hostes, interim Capitolinus exercitus, stationibus vigiliisque fessus, spe quoque jam, non cibo solum deficiente, se dedi, vel redimi, quacunque pactione possent, jussit. 6. Galli non obscure jactabant se haud magna mercede adduci posse, ut obsidionem relinquunt.

The Gauls agree to retire on receiving a large sum of money. 3, 4. Insolent behaviour of Brennus.

32. Tum senatus habitus est : et tribunis militum negotium datum, ut paciscerentur. 2. Inde inter Q. Sulpicium tribunum militum et Brennum regulum Gallorum colloquio transacta res est, et mille pondo auri pretium populi, gentibus mox imperaturi, factum est. 3. Rei foedissimae per se adjecta indignitas est. 4. Pondera ab Gallis iniqua allata sunt, et tribuno recusante additus ab insolente Gallo ponderi gladius : audivitque vox Romanis intoleranda, "Vae victis!"

Negotiations stopped by the arrival of Camillus from Veii, who, 5. prepares for battle, and, 8-10. defeats the Gauls with great slaughter in two successive engagements.

33. Sed diique et homines prohibuere redemptos vivere Romanos. 2. Nam forte prius quam infanda merces perficeretur, per altercationem nondum omni auro appenso, dictator intervenit, auferrique aurum de medio, et Gallos summoveri, jubet. 3. Quum illi se pactos esse dicerent, negat eam pactionem ratam esse, quae, postquam ipse dictator creatus esset, injussu suo facta esset: et denuntiat Gallis, ut se ad proelium expediant. 4. Suos jubet arma aptare, ferroque, non auro, patriam recuperare. 5. Instruit deinde aciem, ut natura loci patiebatur, in solo inaequali. 6. Galli nova re trepidi arma capiunt iraque magis quam consilio in Romanos incurrunt. 7. Jam verterat fortuna, jam deorum opes humanaque consilia rem Romanam adjuvabant. 8. Igitur primo concursu haud majore momento fusi Galli sunt, quam ad Alliam vicerant. 9. Justiore altero deinde proelio ad octavum lapidem Gabina via, quo se ex fuga contulerant, ejusdem ductu auspicioque Camilli vincuntur. 10. Ibi caedes omnia obtinuit: castra capiuntur, et ne nuntius quidem cladis relictus.

Triumph of Camillus. 3. *He persuades the citizens to rebuild the city,* 4. *which is done.*

34. Dictator, recuperata ex hostibus patria, triumphans in urbem rediit: interque jocos militares, Romulus ac parens patriae conditorque alter urbis haud vanis laudibus appellabatur. 2. Aurum, quod

Gallis ereptum erat, sacrum omne iudicatum, et sub Jovis sella poni jussum. 3. Deinde, quum tribuni assiduis contionibus plebem agitent, ut ruinis relictis Veios transmigrarent, Camillus longa gravique oratione dissuasit. 4. Itaque tegula publice praebita, et jure facto saxi materiaeque caedendae unde quis vellet, urbs aedificari coepta est.

Plague at Rome and death of Camillus. 3. His character.

35. Quinque et viginti fere annis post Romam a Gallis captam, pestilentia ingens in urbe orta est. 2. Maxime eam insignem mors quam matura, tam acerba, M. Furii Camilli fecit. 3. Fuit enim vir unicus in omni fortuna: princeps pace belloque priusquam exulatum iret: clarior in exilio vel desiderio civitatis, quae capta opem absentis imploravit, vel felicitate, qua restitutus in patriam secum patriam ipse restituit.

III.—THE INSURRECTION AND DEATH OF M. MANLIUS, THE DEFENDER OF THE CAPITOL. B.C. 384.

1-4. *M. Manlius releases a centurion who had been condemned for debt; and 5. sells his own property for the benefit of poor debtors.*

36. Haud multis post annis, M. Manlius, qui Capitolium a Gallis defenderat, quum centurionem, nobilem militaribus factis, iudicatum pecuniae duci vidisset, medio foro cum caterva sua accurrit, et

manus injecit. 2. Et vociferatus de superbia patrum ac crudelitate feneratorum, 3. "Tum vero ego" inquit "nequidquam hac dextra Capitolium arcemque servavi, si civem commilitonemque meum in servitatem ac vincula duci videam." 4. Inde rem creditori solvit, liberatumque emittit deos hominesque obtestantem ut M. Manlio, liberatori suo, parenti plebis Romanae, gratiam referant. 5. Postea M. Manlius fundum in Veienti praeconi subjecit, ne quis civium, donec ipse quidquam haberet, pecuniae judicatus esset. 6. Id vero ita accendit animos, ut per omne fas ac nefas secuturi vindicem libertatis viderentur.

He is summoned by the dictator on charge of exciting insurrection. 4, 5. His appeal to the deities of the Capitol. 6. Is thrown into prison, but 8. is subsequently released.

37. Ita suspensis rebus dictator, accitus ab exercitu, in urbem venit. 2. Postero die senatu habito, viatorem ad M. Manlium misit: qui agmine ingenti ad tribunal venit. 3. Tum dictator eum jussit fateri facinus seditionis incitandae, et, quum negaret se arbitrio inimicorum locuturum esse, in vincula duci jussit. 4. Arreptus a viatore, "Jupiter" inquit "optime maxime Junoque Regina ac Minerva ceterique dii deaeque, qui Capitolium arcemque incolitis, ita sinitis vestrum militem ac praesidem vexari ab inimicis? 5. Haec dextra, qua Gallos fudi a delubris vestris, jam in vinculis et catenis erit?" 6. Conjecto

in carcerem M. Manlio, magna pars plebis vestem mutavit: multi capillum ac barbam promiserunt. 7. Ingens turba, obversata vestibulo carceris, se refracturos portas minabantur. 8. Itaque ex senatus consulto M. Manlius liberatur. 9. Quo facto non seditio finita, sed dux seditioni datus est.

1-3. *Incites the people to a revolution.* 4-10. *His revolutionary speech.*

38. Igitur, advocata domum plebe, M. Manlius cum principibus de novandis rebus interdiu noctuque agebat, plenior irae quam antea fuerat. 2. Iram accenderat ignominia recens in animo ad contumeliam inexperto. 3. Qua inflatus, animos plebis jam per se accensos, incitabat. 4. "Quousque tandem, Quirites, ignorabitis vires vestras, quas natura ne beluas quidem ignorare voluit? 5. Numerate saltem quot ipsi sitis, quot adversarios habeatis. 6. Ostendite modo bellum: pacem habebitis. 7. Audendum est aliquid universis, aut omnia singulis patienda. 8. Solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, ut caput attollere Romana plebs possit. 9. Prohibete igitur jus de pecuniis dici. 10. Ego me patronum plebis profiteor, quod nomen mihi cura mea et fides induit."

He is again summoned to trial, 3. and appeals to his past services.

39. Senatus interim decernit ut magistratus videant ne quid detrimenti ex perniciosis consiliis M. Manlii

respublica capiat. 2. Itaque diem Manlio dicunt. 3. Quum dies venisset, is homines prope quadringentos produxisse dicitur, quorum bona venire, quos duci addictos prohibuisset : spolia quoque hostium caesorum ad triginta protulisse, donaque imperatorum ad quadraginta, in quibus duas murales coronas, civicas octo : et postremum pectus nudasse insigne cicatricibus bello acceptis, et identidem ad Capitolium spectans, Jovem deosque alios ad auxilium fortunarum suarum devocasse.

The tribunes transfer the trial to the 'Petelinus lucus' and there 2. Manlius is condemned. He is thrown down the Tarpeian rock.

40. Tribuni igitur, predicta die, in Petelinum lucum extra portam Flumentanam, unde conspectus in Capitolium non esset, concilium populi indixerunt. 2. Ibi iudicium, invisum etiam iudicibus, factum est : et M. Manlius damnatus a tribunis de saxo dejectus est. 3. Ita locus idem in uno homine et eximiae gloriae et poenae ultimae monumentum fuit.

NOTES.

1. **Eo anno]** i.e. B.C. 398, two years before the fall of Veii.

tribuni militares cons. potest.] 'military tribunes with consular power.' In B.C. 445 the plebeians demanded that the consulship, the chief magistracy in the state, should be thrown open to them. It had formerly been held exclusively by the patricians, who now effected a compromise with the lower order, by which, instead of the two consuls, a larger number of magistrates, to be called 'tribuni militares consulari potestate,' should be annually elected, chosen without distinction from patricians and plebeians. They were to have the same powers as the consuls, i.e. the right of administering justice, and performing civil functions, in addition to the supreme command of the armies. This arrangement continued in force till B.C. 367, at which date the plebeians obtained admission to the consulship itself. The 'trib. milit. cons. potest.' are to be distinguished from the 'tribuni militum,' who were merely military officers, six of whom were attached to each legion.

2. **His tribunis]** abl. absol., 'while these men were tribunes.'

Veios] Veii, the chief town in Etruria. For an account of its struggle with Rome, see Introduction.

cui noceri posset] 'cui,' indirect object to 'noceri,' which is impersonal passive of 'noceo' (= I do damage). Intransitive verbs are only used *impersonally* in the passive, and the indirect object of the active is retained in the dative in the passive construction. Tr. 'to which harm could be done.' Cf. 24. 4, nulli parcitur; 26. 9, his resistitur; 27. 1, aequis iniquisque persuasum est.

3. **credita, spreta]** supply 'sunt.'

3. *hostibus Etrus.*] abl. absol., giving the reason, 'because the Etruscans were their enemies.'

procurarent] for subjunctive see App. III. This word was technically used of 'averting' or 'expiating' evil omens, etc., by sacrifice.

haruspices] The 'haruspex,' or *entrail-inspector*, was a soothsayer or diviner, who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of the sacrificial victim, and explained how evil omens were to be averted. These 'haruspices' were Etruscans, and as the Romans were at war with an Etruscan city, they were unable to get a soothsayer to explain these prodigies for them, and therefore had to send to the oracle at Delphi.

4. *quae rem ... eximeret*] lit. 'which might remove the occurrence from (the nature of) a miracle.' Translate 'which might explain away the miraculous nature of the occurrence.' For the subjunctive see App. III.

2. *eo*] with 'prodigio.'

portenderent] for subjunctive see App. IV.

missi] supply 'sunt.'

sciscitatum] The supine in *-um* may be used to express a purpose only after verbs of motion; here 'missi' implies motion.

Delphicum oraculum] The most celebrated of all the oracles of Apollo. Delphi was in Phocis, in Northern Greece, and contained a temple of Apollo. In the centre of this temple was a small opening in the ground from which an intoxicating smoke issued from time to time. Over this opening a tripod was set on which the priestess of the temple took her seat and under the influence of the smoke, which threw her into a state of wild delirium, she gave her answers to those who had come to consult the oracle. Her answers were supposed to contain the direct revelations of Apollo himself.

oratores] lit. 'speakers,' and then used for 'messengers' conveying *oral* messages.

2. *proprior*] 'nearer,' i.e. nearer than the more distant interpreter at Delphi.

2. *cecinit*] ‘predicted.’ The answers of oracles and soothsayers were usually given *in verse*, hence ‘canere’ is the word technically employed to express these utterances.

foret] See App. V.

3. *temere jactum*] ‘a random statement.’

agitari sermonibus] ‘discussed in conversation.’

4. *sortem orac.*] The ‘answer’ of the oracle. ‘Sors,’ lit. ‘lot,’ was the name given to anything with which ‘lots’ were cast—generally little tablets or counters. The answers of oracles were sometimes written on little tablets and hence the word came to be used for the ‘answers’ themselves, whether written or verbal.

cave sinas] ‘Cavere,’ to take care, be on one’s guard, is followed by ‘ne’ and the subjunctive in the sense of ‘beware lest’ anything happens. When the *imperative* is used the *ne* may be omitted, as here: so that ‘cave sinas’ = beware of allowing, i.e. ‘take care thou dost not allow.’

rigabis, extingues] futures with the force of imperatives. They were to draw off the water from the lake by means of artificial channels: they were neither to allow it to remain in the lake, nor to find its own way to the sea. ‘Rigare’ here used = irrigare, to draw off water by means of channels.

5. *memor ... datam*] This sentence requires care. The order of translating is: ‘memor victoriam datam (esse) tibi ex ea (urbe) quam urbem per tot annos obsides, his fatis quae nunc panduntur.’ *Victoriam ex ea urbe* = victory over that city. *His fatis*, ‘by these fates,’ i.e. by this answer of the oracle.

obsides] Notice the difference between the English and Latin idioms. When the action is *still going on* Latin employs the *present tense* where we should use the present perfect. “Which you *have been* besieging (and are still besieging).”

instaurata] ‘renewed.’ The due observance of the ‘sacra’ had been interrupted or discontinued during the war.

3. *fatalis*] ‘appointed by fate,’ ‘destined.’ Beware of translating ‘fatalis’ by ‘fatal’ in the sense of ‘ending fatally,’ the Latin for which is ‘letifer, letalis, or mortifer,’ e.g. ‘vulnus letale,’ a fatal, mortal wound.

1. *ad excidium : servandae patriae*] Both of these express purpose. 'Servandae' is an example of the (rare) dative expressing 'work contemplated,' cf. Roby, S.L.G. 548.

Dictator] In times of great danger a special magistrate was chosen, called a dictator. He superseded all existing magistrates and had the supreme power in his own hands. He generally laid down his office as soon as the special work, for which he had been appointed, was accomplished. Camillus did so after the capture of Veii. See c. 10, § 5.

magister equitum] This officer only came into existence on the appointment of a dictator. He was elected by the dictator himself, and his name, 'master of the horse,' suggests that he led the cavalry, while the dictator headed the infantry. In the absence of the Dictator, the 'magister equitum' acted as his representative: in all other cases he had to yield implicit obedience to his superior officer.

3. *alla* : 'changed,' 'different.'

videri] This infinitive used instead of a finite verb, is called the 'historic infinitive,' cf. Roby, S.L.G. 539.

4. *in illo pavore*] 'in the late panic.' A little while before Camillus had been appointed dictator, two 'tribuni militum' had all but suffered defeat in a skirmish with the Etruscans. News of this had reached the camp at Veii and thrown the soldiers into great alarm and some had fled. 'Pavor' refers to this panic.

in eos animadvertit] *animadvertere in* = 'to punish.'

more militari] Desertion was punished by death. The sentence was carried out by beheading or crucifixion, or by 'running the gauntlet.' In the last method the offender was set upon by all the soldiers in his legion with stones and clubs, and was generally killed. He could however run for his life, but if he escaped, he was never allowed to return. This form of punishment was called '*fustuarium*' or cudgelling.

militi] for dative see Roby S.L.G., 476.

5. *in diem certam*] 'for a fixed day,' cf. Roby, S.L.G. 820*b*.

6. *ludos magnos*] These 'great games' took place in the Circus Maximus and comprised all sorts of gymnastic contests. They were essentially religious in character, being always

held in honour of particular gods, as a kind of public thanksgiving.

6. **Servius Tullius**] The sixth of the legendary kings of Rome.

Matutae Matris] The goddess of the early dawn.

4. **expectatione ... spe**] '(where) people were more anxious than hopeful.' For 'expectatione' see Roby, S.L.G. 504.

Falisci: Capenates] The two towns of Falisci (or Falerii) and Capena were in S. Etruria, close to the Tiber, north of Veii.

2. **ratione: consilio**] 'with consummate judgment and prudence.

ut fit] 'as usual,' lit. 'as (always) happens.'

3. **castris exuit**] lit. 'stripped of their camp,' i.e. plundered, despoiled their camp. So we frequently find in Livy 'hostem armis exuere,' 'to strip an enemy of his arms.' *Castris*, abl., cf. Roby, S.L.G. 498.

quaestorem] The 'quaestors' were officers who took charge of the public money. Two followed the armies to war and superintended the military chest and the disposal of plunder.

haud ita multum] 'not so much,' i.e. 'only a little.' This form of speech where a milder expression is used than is meant is called *litôtes*, i.e. 'smoothness,' cf. *haud sine ira*, 8. 2; and two examples in 31. 6.

4. **cuniculus**] a mine: lit. = a rabbit (cf. Eng. 'coney'), hence, from their habit of burrowing, = underground passage.

maximum et laborios.] agreeing with 'opus' supplied from 'operum.' Nom. case in apposition to the idea contained in the previous sentence.

5. **neu**] another form of *neve*, which is used to introduce a second negative purpose. When you have two such negative purposes or negative commands, use in the second *neu (neve)* and not *nec*.

munitorum] depends on 'numerum.'

senae] The distributive means 'six hours to each party.'

5. *in orbem*] 'in turn,' or, as we say, 'in rotation.' Lit. 'so as to make a circle,' 'in' with the *acc.* meaning 'according to,' cf. Roby, S.L.G. 820c.

omissum est] Supply a subject 'opus' from 'operi' in the line above: or take as impersonal, 'they never left off.'

faceret] 'antequam' when used with the subjunctive as here, implies some idea of 'purpose.' See App. VIII.

5. *praedae*] partitive genitive: lit. 'so much of booty.'

in unum collatis] *In unum conferre*=to collect into one (place), to collect together. Trans. 'more booty than there had been before in all previous wars, taken together.'

patientia] 'endurance.'

de] 'about,' 'concerning' the booty.

faciendum] supply 'esse.'

quid ... censerent] From 'Deum ... censerent' is *oratio obliqua*. In *oratio recta* Camillus would have said 'quid *censetis*,' 'what do you think?' When questions in the *second* person are turned into *orat. obliqua*, the *subjunctive* mood, 3rd person, is used: 'quid *censerent*,' 'what (he asked) *did* they think.'

3. *iret ... vellet*] *orat. obliqua*, 'Let him, who wished, go.' Licinius' own words were, 'Eat, qui vult,' 'let him go, who wishes.'

4. *auctor stipendii numerandi*] lit. 'the author, or proposer of paying,' 'who proposed to pay,' cf. 12. 4.

tributi] partitive genitive after 'minus,' cf. Roby, S.L.G. 522.

quae faceret] 'qui' with the subjunctive may express (i.) a purpose, e.g. *nuntios misit, qui pacem peterent*, 'he sent messengers to seek peace,' or (ii.), as here, it may be causal and give the reason: *quae faceret*= 'because it was such as to make the senate popular,' 'inasmuch as it made...' See App. III.

6. *quibus videretur*] lit. 'to whomever it *seemed* good,' 'whoever thought fit.'

proficiscerentur] cf. App. IV. β.

6. 2. *auspicato*] a past participle pass. used by itself as abl. absol., 'the auspices having been taken,' cf. 17. 1. A general never set out for war (nor, indeed, was any important business undertaken by the Romans) without first ascertaining the will of the gods, by sacrifice. If the 'auspices' were unfavourable, the project was abandoned.

Pythice] Cf. note to 2. 1.

numine instinctus] *Numen* (cf. *an-nuo* = 'to nod') = 'a nod of the head,' and then 'the expression of one's will,' especially 'the expression of the divine will.' Translate 'inspired by thy divine command.'

3. *precor ut ... sequare ... ubi ... accipiat*] lit. 'I pray thee, to follow us as victors into our city, soon to be thine too, that there a temple worthy of thy majesty may receive thee.'

sequare: for the subj. see App. IV. (a). *Ubi ... accipiat*: *ubi*, a relative adverb, = *ut ibi*; the subjunctive therefore is similar to that after '*qui*' (= *ut ii*) to express purpose: see App. III (a).

4. *superante*] 'overwhelming.'

quo minor sensus esset] cf. *ut eo minus tributum plebs conferret*. 5. 4, and see App. II. (a) ii.

5. *pro se quisque discurrunt*] lit. 'each one for himself': denotes the haste and disorder with which they flew to man the walls: *discurrunt*, run in different directions. Notice '*quisque*' is *nominative* and *singular*. It is in apposition to '*Veintes*.' It is hardly ever found in the plural number, except in the neut.; cf. 23. 5. The following sentences will illustrate its use:—

Milites domum, cum sua quisque praedae, redeunt.

Milites, quem quisque videt, trucidant.

Suum cuique tribuito = give each one his due.

From these it will be seen that '*quisque*' is used of *each several case*, where there are more than two, and remains in the singular though the verb may be plural. See Roby, S.L.G. 899, 582, and cf. note to II. 4.

quidnam id esset, quod] 'what was the reason that...'
For the subjunctives see App. IV.

7. *vocem exauditum esse*] indirect statement after '*fabula*,' 'a story ... that the voice was heard...'

1. *dari*] the present is used vividly: 'the victory *is given* to him, who...' meaning 'is destined to be given.'

prosecuisset] *proseco* = 'to cut off' the parts of the victim, which were to be sacrificed.

movisse] 'roused.'

2. *edidit*] 'poured forth.'

3. *aversos*] lit. 'turned away,' 'with their backs towards them.' The Veientes on the walls would naturally be looking out toward the Romans who were besieging the town, and the armed troops issuing from the mine would 'fall upon them in their rear.'

invadunt: revellunt: inferunt] vivid or 'historic' presents. Notice the plural used with 'pars.' See Roby, S.L.G. 577.

pugnatur: abstineatur] impersonal. *Ut... abstineatur* = lit. 'that quarter should be given to the unarmed,' 'that the unarmed should be spared.'

senescit] lit. grows feeble; used metaphorically. Transl. 'flags.'

praecones] 'public criers,' employed on any occasion when public notice was to be given verbally.

8. *libera corpora*] 'the free citizens,' i.e. all who were not slaves.

sub corona vendere] 'to sell as slaves,' because they were exposed for sale, crowned with chaplets (*coronae*).

2. *in publicum*] i.e. into the public treasury.

haud sine ira] litotes, cf. note to '*haud ita multum*,' 4. 3.

3. *amoliri*] 'molior' and its compounds always imply some *effort* or *difficulty*. *A-moliri* = 'to remove by great effort.'

colentium] 'worshippers.' *rapientium*] 'plunderers.'

4. *pure*] 'in pure water.'

candida veste] The white robe was always employed by persons taking part in religious festivals. The modern chorister's surplice is used in a similar way. 'Candidus' is used of anything brilliantly white, e.g. snow: 'albus' is 'dull white.'

4. *quibus ... assignata erat*] lit. 'to whom Juno had been entrusted, to be conveyed to Rome,' 'To whom had been assigned the duty of conveying ...'

5. *admovebant manus*] lit. 'applied their hands to ...' trans. 'handled.'

religiose: 'hesitatingly' (*religio* = religious scruple). The meaning is that they hesitated from religious motives to touch the statue.

signum] 'statue.' This sentence is rather irregular, though the meaning is clear enough. There is no subject expressed to '*esset solitus*.' Tr. 'No one but the priest of a certain family was accustomed to touch this statue.'

9. *Juvenali joco*] 'in the joking spirit of boyhood.'

annuisse] 'had nodded her head (in assent).'

2. *certe*] 'at any rate,' 'at all events.'

parvi molim. adminiculis] 'by (mechanical) machines of small power.' *Parvi molimenti* = descriptive genitive.

accepimus] 'we have heard.'

3. *Etrusci nominis*] 'of the Etruscan nation.' 'Nomen' is frequently found in this sense with adjectives of nationality: e.g. 20. 5, *Romanum nomen* = 'the Roman race or nation.' It literally means 'whatever is called Roman.'

4. *vel*] 'vel' when joined to an adjective merely intensifies the meaning of the adjective: it is usually thus found with a superlative and = 'even.'

continuas] 'in succession.'

fato quoque urgente] 'when fate too was pressing heavily on it.' Refers to its doom pronounced by the 'Delphicum oraculum.'

operibus: vi] '*operibus*' refers to the mine. 'Opera' in general means the various engineering operations by which a city is taken: contrasted with this is the phrase '*vi urbem capere*' = 'to take a city by storm, or by assault.'

10. *ut*] 'when.' *captos*] supply 'esse.'

varie bellatum erat] *bellatum erat*, impersonal. 'Varie' = 'with varying success.'

1. *velut ex insperato*] 'being unexpected, as it were.'

2. *in quadridnum*] 'for a space of four days.'

quot dierum] genitive depending on 'supplicationes' understood. Trans. 'decreed a thanksgiving for four days, a period for which no thanksgiving (had been decreed) in any previous war.'

supplicationes] 'public thanksgivings.' These were generally decreed by the Senate for any great victory—the number of days they lasted being in proportion to the importance of the victory. Up to this time one, two or three days had been the usual duration.

3. *obviam*] adv. lit. = 'in the way': hence with verbs of motion followed by a dative, 'to go to meet.' 'All ranks pouring out to meet him.'

celebratio] 'celebratus,' participle of 'celebro' = 'attended by great crowds.' Hence 'celebratio' = 'more numerously attended.'

triumphus] The 'triumph' was the object of every Roman general's ambition. It could only be enjoyed when decreed by the Senate, who alone could grant it. A Triumph was a grand procession in which the victorious general entered the city through the 'triumphal gate' in a chariot drawn by four white horses, and arrayed in a gorgeously embroidered robe called 'toga picta,' and crowned with an olive wreath. Before him went the prisoners and booty taken in war, and generally pictures of the conquered towns. He was followed by his troops and the whole procession passed along the 'Sacred Way,' through the 'Forum,' and so ascended to the Capitol, where a bull was sacrificed to Jupiter. The soldiers were allowed great licence during the procession, and often indulged in rough jesting and horse-play, even at the expense of their general. Cf. 33. 1.

consuetum honorandi illius diei modum] 'the customary method of observing the auspicious day.' Notice the force of 'illius,' 'that happy, auspicious day,' and cf. such phrases as 'ille imperator' = the *famous* general.

4. *maxime conspectus est*] 'was the chief object of interest.'

urbem invectus] verbs of motion compounded with 'in'

may be followed by 'in' and the acc. or by the acc. alone. Cf. 'viam ingressi,' 19. 3.

5. locavit] 'Loco' is a technical word for 'to put out to contract,' 'to contract for having a thing done.' The full phrase is 'templum locavit aedificandum,' lit. 'put the building of a temple out to contract,' 'contracted for the building of.'

dedicavit] supply 'templum.'

11. Hoc anno] i.e. B.C. 391.

de plebe] 'one of the plebs,' 'a plebeian.'

sacellum] 'a shrine.' This 'sacellum' was afterwards set up to 'Aius Locutius,' the god whose voice had foretold the coming of the Gauls.

juberet] for subjunctive see App. V

2. ut fit] cf. note to 4. 2.

et quod ... gens erat] 'and further because the nation was a distant one, and therefore less known.'

3. ingruente fato] 'though doom,' etc.

opem, quae una erat] 'their sole aid.'

amovere] nom. must be supplied from the sense, e.g. 'cives.'

4. die dicta] 'Diem dicere' is a technical phrase used of the prosecutor, meaning literally 'to appoint a day' for the defendant to appear to stand his trial: hence used = 'to summon.' Cf. 39. 2.

Tribuno plebis] 'Tribune of the people.' In B.C. 494 the plebeians, no longer able to bear the tyranny and cruelty of the patricians, retired in a body from the city to a hill beyond the Anio, which henceforward bore the name of Mons Sacer. The patricians, in alarm, opened negotiations with them, with the result that new magistrates were appointed, to be called 'tribuni plebis,' whose duty was to be the protection of the plebeian order against the patricians. For this purpose they were invested with very great powers, even having the right of interfering (intercedere) so as to stop any measure which they deemed adverse to the plebs. They were to be elected solely from the plebeians, and their persons were held inviolable (sacrosancti), i.e. any one who offered personal

violence to them could be put to death with impunity, and his property could be confiscated. Their number, originally two, was increased to five, and afterwards to ten.

4. *propter praed. Veient.*] This refers to the 'tenth part of the spoil' of Veii, which Camillus had vowed to Apollo, by which he seems to have incurred great unpopularity. Cf. 6. 2.

filio] See Roby, S.L.G. 498.

in exilium abiit] A Roman citizen, who wished to avoid standing a trial, could go *voluntarily* into exile. His return, however, was prohibited by an order of the people, and he practically lost all his privileges as a Roman citizen.

quoque] abl. of 'quisque' (not the same as 'quodque' = also). 'Quisque' is used with *superlative* adjectives to express 'all' or 'every,' e.g. *optimus quisque civis* = 'all the best citizens,' lit. 'each best citizen.' It is also used in the same way with *ordinal numerals*: '*quartus quisque*' = 'each fourth man,' 'every fourth man.' Hence '*primo quoque tempore*' = lit. 'at each first,' i.e. 'at the very earliest time,' 'at the earliest opportunity.' *N.B.*—In these phrases 'quisque' and the adjective are both *singular*, though the English idiom sometimes employs the plural. Cf. also note to '*pro se quisque*,' 6. 5, and 23. 5.

desiderium sui] Tr. 'make his ungrateful country feel his loss.' Cf. 34. 3, '*desiderio civitatis.*'

civitati] See Roby, S.L.G. 474 a.

5. *millibus gravis aeris*] The amount of the fine is put in the *ablative*. '*Gravis aeris*': in earliest times Roman money was not *coined*, but *weighed*. Their ordinary medium of exchange was a *lump* of copper (*aes*) weighing one pound (*as*). After the introduction of regular coinage the weight of the *as* was considerably reduced, and when a writer wished to express the *as* of the original pound weight, he called it *aes grave*, i.e. the copper *as* of full weight. Hence the amount of the fine here mentioned is '15,000 *asses*, each of a full pound weight.'

12. *quo manente*] In translating, the sentence must be altered slightly—say, 'who, if he remained, would have made it impossible,' etc.

humanorum] See Roby, S.L.G. 522.

2. *Eam gentem ...*] Notice the construction of sections 2, 3, 4, '*Eam gentem ... Alpes transisse, agros ... possedisse; ... Aruntem invexisse ... vinum ...; hunc ... ducem et auctorem ... fuisse*'; are all in oratio obliqua depending on '*traditur fama*.

captam] 'allured.'

3. *invexisse*] 'imported,' 'introduced.'

ira injuriae] 'through anger *at* an insult.' Roby, S.L.G. 525 *b*.

Lucumone] *Lūcūmo*, a title of rank given to Etruscan princes. Tr. 'prince.' Cf. Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, Horatius Cocles—

"What noble Lucumo comes next
To taste our Roman cheer?"

nequirent : esset] See App. V.

4. *auctorem oppugnandi*] 'author, proposer of the attack on Clusium.' Cf. *auctor stipendii numerandi*, 5. 4.

5. *invisitatas*] 'strange,' lit. 'not seen (before).' Caesar speaks of the 'huge frames' of the Gauls: and Livy in another place mentions their "vast stature, flowing golden-red hair, huge shields, and swords of extra length," and also their "wild war-whoops calculated to inspire the enemy with fear." Cf. 16. 4.

peterent] See App. III.

agerent] *agere cum aliquo* = to treat with a person. When followed by '*ut*' or '*ne*' it almost = 'to persuade to do, not to do...'

7. *eos tuendos esse : melius visum esse*] orat. obliqua depending on some verb of saying to be supplied from '*agerent*.' '(And tell them) that the Romans would have to defend....' For '*Romanis*' see Roby, S.L.G. 476.

si res cogat] 'if the case demanded it,' 'if matters compelled them.'

bellum amoveri : Gallos cognosci] both depend on '*melius visum esse*.'

13. *mitis legatio*] This sentence is elliptical, i.e. the principal verb is omitted. You must supply '*fuisset*' after

'legatio.' 'The embassy would have been a peaceful one, if it had not had,' etc.

2. *mandata*] 'their instructions' from the Roman senate.

3. *novum*] 'for the first time,' lit. 'new,' 'strange' to them.
credere] *orat. obliqua*: supply 'se,' 'yet they (the Gauls) believe....' Notice the *present* subjunctive throughout, which would more regularly be imperfect or pluperfect: 'That, though they *heard* ... yet they *believed*....' The present makes the message more vivid.

in re trepida] 'at a time of peril,' 'at a critical juncture.'

4. *se*] remember that 'se' in *oratio obliqua* always refers to the speaker: here of course = the Gauls. The subject to '*maluerint*' is '*Romani*.'

legatione: armis] Roby, S.L.G. 499.

maluerint ... quam] *malo* = *magis volo*, and therefore contains an idea of *comparison*; hence it is followed by '*quam*,' Roby, S.L.G. 683. 2.

si Gallis ... concedant] 'if the Clusini give up a part of their territory to the Gauls who are in want of land, of which the Clusini possess more than they cultivate.'

5. *Aliter*] lit. 'otherwise,' 'on no other terms could....'

6. *dimicaturos*] supply 'se ... esse.'

quantum] with '*praestarent*.' 'How much the Gauls excelled....' This accusative is called the 'accusative of extent,' and is akin to that which expresses 'duration of time,' and 'space traversed,' see Roby, S.L.G. 461.

14. *quid rei*] partitive genitive: lit. 'what of business there was to the Gauls.'

fortium vivorum] possessive genitive: see Roby, S.L.G. 516.

2. *conseritur*] *consero* = lit. 'to join together,' especially 'to join in combat,' cf. '*manum* or *inanus conserere*' = 'to join in close fight,' 'to engage in battle.'

contra jus gentium] 'contrary to the law of nations,' or as we say 'international law,' i.e. 'the ordinary rights and rules observed by all nations on such occasions.' It was contrary to this law for an ambassador to take any part in a

war, while he was performing his mission : nor could he be in any way ill-treated by the enemy to whom he had been sent. Livy tells a story of a certain general, Spurius Postumius, who had been defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks and compelled to make terms. The Roman senate however refused to acknowledge the treaty he had made and, according to the usual custom, gave him up to the Samnites. As soon as he had been delivered up he struck the ambassador who had escorted him to the enemies' line, saying that he was now a Samnite and had broken the 'jus gentium,' and that the Romans had now a just cause of war against the Samnites. The senate took advantage of his patriotic act and avenged themselves for their recent defeat.

4. *clam esse*] 'be kept secret,' 'be unobserved.' 'Clam' is here an adverb : it also occurs as a preposition with the *acc.* e.g. '*clam patrem*,' 'without the knowledge of...'

peregrina] lit. 'foreign.' Here = *Romana*. The valour of the three Romans was conspicuous above that of the Clusians.

5. *per latus transf. hasta occidit*] In translating, make a finite verb of the past participle : 'pierced him ... and killed him.'

6. *legentem*] 'gathering, collecting.'

Romanum ... esse] *oratio obliq.*, 'that he was etc.'

15. *omissa*] 'omittere' is often used in the sense of 'lay aside,' 'neglect' what one has been doing: e.g. '*curam omittere*,' 'lay aside anxiety.' *Inde* = 'after this.'

receptui canunt] 'sound the signal for the retreat.' *Canō* = orig. 'produce musical sounds': here, of course, on the trumpet: *receptui*, dative of 'work contemplated,' cf. note to '*servandae patriae*,' 3. 2.

2. *eundem*] supply 'esse.'

erant qui censerent] 'censeo,' technical word for 'to give one's opinion.' Notice the phrases '*sunt qui*,' '*erant qui*,' lit. = 'there are, were (those) who....' It is usually followed by the *consecutive* subjunctive, 'qui' being = *ut ii*, 'such that they, such as to....' See Append. III. 3.

3. *Vicere*] 'prevailed.' '*mitterentur*' is final subj. after 'ut,' expressing the purpose they had in view.

3. **questum : postulatum**] The so-called supines in -um, expressing purpose after *motion* implied in 'mitterentur,' see Roby, S. L. G. 466.

pro jure ... violato] 'pro' = 'in return for,' 'in compensation for' the violation.... Cf. note to 14. 2.

4. **Legati ...**] Lit. 'when the ambassadors had explained these matters, in accordance with their instructions, the act of the Fabii was not pleasing to the senate (i.e. 'the senate did not approve of the act of the F.),' and the barbarians seemed to demand what was right.'

5. **ambitio**] 'party-jealousy,' 'party-feelings.'

obstabat ne ... decernerent] lit. 'stood in the way lest they (the senate) should decree,' i.e. 'prevented the senate from decreeing'

in viris] '*in the case of men.*' Different from 'in viros' = *against men.*

6. **penes ipsos**] 'in their own hands.' Take 'forte' with 'acceptae'; forte = 'by chance,' 'possibly.' Tr. 'the blame of receiving a *possible* defeat.'

cognitionem] 'inquiry,' cf. our Eng. word 'cognizance.'

ad populum rej.] 'rejicere' = 'to shift on to another's shoulders a duty belonging to oneself.'

ubi] = *apud quem*, i.e. with whom, referring to 'populum.'

gratia ... opes] 'popularity,' 'influence.'

agebatur de poena] 'agebatur,' impersonal: lit. 'there was a discussion.'

tribuni consul : potest.] See note to I. 1.

7. **haud secus quam**] lit. 'not otherwise than.' This clause qualifies 'infensi,' the whole meaning lit. 'enraged not otherwise than was *fittiny*,' i.e. 'justly enraged.'

16. **summae**] a noun.

nihilo accuratiorem] 'not a whit more careful.'

media] 'moderate,' 'of little importance': *ad* = 'for the purpose of': cf. its use with the acc. gerund, to denote purpose.

2. **accepere** 'learnt,' 'heard.'

2. **ultra]** lit. 'further.' The sense is, 'not merely that no punishment had been inflicted but *further* that honour had been paid.' Tr. 'that honour had *actually* been paid....'

cujus impotens] 'cujus' refers to 'ira.' 'Impotens' with a genitive = 'having no power over,' 'unable to control.

signis convulsis] 'signa convellere' = 'to pluck up the standards' from the ground, when the army was about to change its position. Cf. *signa inferre* = to advance (lit. 'to carry forward the standards'); *signa referre* = to retreat; *signa conferre* = to engage (lit. 'bring together the standards'); a *signis discedere* = to desert.

citato agmine] 'at a rapid march.'

3. **plurimum ... tulit]** 'the rapidity of the enemy created the greatest alarm at Rome,' lit. 'carried *to* Rome.'

deinceps inde] 'in continuous succession, one after another *from them*.'

quibus] refers to 'hostium.' Take 'quibus' with 'occursum est' (impersonal), 'whom they met.'

tumultuario] This adj. applied to troops = 'hastily raised,' 'brought hurriedly together.'

lapidem] 'milestone.' As Roman conquest extended, it became necessary that direct communication should be kept up between the city and the armies. For this purpose military roads (*viae militares*) were constructed, radiating in all directions from Rome. They were made of such immense strength and durability that portions of them still exist, and are available for ordinary purposes. Milestones (*millaria*; *lapides*) were erected regularly along their whole course, marking the distances from the gate at which they issued from the city.

flumen Allia] A small tributary of the Tiber. The day on which this battle was fought was ever afterwards called 'dies Alliensis,' 'the day of Allia,' and the Romans felt so keenly the humiliation of their defeat that the day was regarded as a 'dies nefastus,' i.e. one on which the courts of justice were closed, and no assemblies of the people held. Vergil refers to it, 300 years after the event, as 'the unlucky day of Allia,' cf. *Aen.* vii. 717.

4. **contra circaque]** 'in front and around.'

4. *nata in vanos tumultus*] lit. 'born *for* idle tumults,' i.e. 'naturally given to senseless rioting.' *Vanos* = 'empty,' 'meaningless,' 'senseless,' cf. '*inanis*' used in exactly the same way, and our Eng. words 'vain' and 'inane' meaning 'useless.'

truci cantu] 'wild battle cry,' cf. note to 12. 5.

17. *praemunito vallo*] The '*vallum*' was properly a *wooden palisade* which crowned the rampart round the camp. Every soldier carried a certain number of stakes (*valli*) when on the march, for making this '*vallum*.' The word was also used in a less restricted sense for 'entrenchment.' This is its meaning here. The English word 'interval' is connected with '*vallum*,' '*intervallum*' being the 'space between' the entrenchment and the camp proper.

receptus] 'place of retreat.'

auspicato : litato] Cf. note to 6. 2. *Litare* = 'to obtain favourable omens by sacrifice.'

diductam in cornua] 'extended towards the wings.' This movement was employed when one side was inferior in numbers to the other, to make the lines more equal and prevent being surrounded (*circumveniri*) on the wings. The result, of course, was to weaken the centre : cf. next section.

extenuando] 'by lengthening out (their line).'

cohaerentem] 'united.'

3. *editi*] 'rising,' 'high' ground.

ut initium ... sic una salus] lit. '*as* it was the origin ... so it was the sole means of safety to ...'

4. *signa convertit*] 'wheeled round.' Cf. note to '*signis convulsis*,' 16. 2.

5. *haud dubius fuit*] 'he was convinced' that ...

tantum superanti mult.] possessive dative, see Roby, S.L.G. 479. This dative is generally found only with the verb '*esse*.'

6. *simile Romanis*] 'consistent with the Roman character,' 'worthy of the R.'

7. *ut multo pars ... fugerent*] Notice the *plural* verb with a singular subject of number, '*pars*.'

7. **quum Tib. arceret**] ‘*although* the Tiber lay in their way,’ i.e. they had to cross the Tiber before they could reach Veii. The battle was fought on the Allia, on the left bank of the Tiber, Veii being on the right.

recto itinere] ‘by a *straight* course.’

18. **non modo non ... sed ne ... quidem**] ‘not only not ... , but not even’ ‘Not only *without* hazarding an engagement, but not even returning the war-cry.’

integri intactique] These adjectives have no noun in agreement expressed: one must be supplied from ‘in reliqua acie.’ ‘In the rest of the army (in the main body) *the troops* fled’

2. **nec ulla ... fugam**] ‘And no slaughter took place in combat (with the enemy): the rear was cut down in a struggle among themselves amidst the throng of those who checked their flight.’

pugnantium] objective genitive, ‘slaughter *of*, that is, *suffered by*, men fighting.’

ipsorum] possessive genitive, emphasising the idea of possession in ‘suomet’ (which is merely a stronger form of ‘suo’). Cf. *mea ipsius culpa* = by my *very own* fault.

terga caesa (sunt). When the army turned to flee, the front rank pressed on the rear, and in their eagerness to escape cut down all in their way.

4. **non modo quicquam ... sed ne ... quidem**] The ordinary phrase is ‘non modo *non* ... sed ne ... quidem’; but when the *same* verb stands for both clauses (as here, ‘missus est’) the second ‘non’ may be omitted. Tr. ‘not only *no* guard, not even a messenger was sent.’

praesidii] ‘troops for *defence*’: for the genitive see Roby, S. L. G. 522.

19. **miraculum victoriae**] ‘the wonder of,’ i.e. ‘their wonder at’

2. **vereri, legere, coacervare**] historic infinitives. ✱

iis] cf. note to 17. 5.

3. **viam ingressi**] cf. ‘urbem invectus,’ 10. 4.

4. **retulissent**] ‘brought back word’: on which depend *clausas (esse), excubare, armatos esse*.

4. **excubare]** 'on guard'; 'ex-cubo,' lit. = to lie out of doors. The corresponding noun is 'excubiae.'

sustinuit] 'restrained.'

5. **ignotae situm urbis]** lit. fearing 'the plan of a city unknown to them,' i.e. 'their ignorance of ...'

Anienem] 'the Anio,' a tributary of the Tiber, separating the Sabine territory from Latium. It flows into the Tiber about three miles north of Rome.

quaenam ... essent] indirect question depending on 'exploratoribus,' 'scouts to find out what were ...'

hostibus ... essent] See note to 17. 5.

in re perditam] 'in their hopeless, desperate state.'

20. 4. **suspensos tenuit animos]** 'kept their minds in a state of anxiety.' 'Suspensos,' lit. = suspended, and so 'wavering,' 'hesitating,' 'uncertain.'

lucem alteram] 'next morning.'

identidem] lit. 'repeatedly,' 'continually.' Tr. 'every moment.' Take 'identidem' with 'videretur,' and 'jam' with 'futurus.'

5. **et quum ... esset]** The order is, *et quum nulla spes esset urbem posse defendi.*

Tam parvu manu] 'Now that there was such a small handful left.'

placuit] 'they determined,' 'it was resolved.'

juventutem ... robur] both accusative, as subjects to 'concedere.'

senatus robur] lit. 'the strength of the senate,' i.e. 'those of the senate who were able to fight,' 'the fighting force.'

arcem Capitoliumque] The Capitoline Hill was composed of two summits. On the northern summit, which was somewhat higher than the other, stood the Arx or citadel: on the lower eminence was the Capitolium or great national temple, dedicated to Jupiter, Juno and Minerva.

Romanum nomen] See note to 9. 3.

21. *Si arx ...*] 'If the citadel ... , if the senate ... , if the flower of their army survived ... , they thought the loss of ... would be light.'

caput publici cons.] 'The head' or 'source of public policy.' 'Caput' in apposition to 'senatus.'

turbæ] depends on 'jacturam,' and 'seniorum' on 'turbæ.'

relictæ ... periturae] 'left in the city,' 'destined to die in any case' (utique).

2. *quo ... ferret*] see note to 6. 4. For subj. see App. II. a (ii.).

illis] i.e. with the 'multitudo' who were left in the city when the 'militaris juvenus' shut themselves up in the citadel.

4. *prosequebantur*] subject, 'seniores.'

5. *nec prohibente ...*] 'no one either hindering or inviting them.'

6. *quam*] relative: antecedent 'pars.'

capere] 'hold,' 'contain.'

nec poterat] impersonal: 'it was impossible.'

effusa uno agmine] 'pouring out of the city in a single body.'

Janiculum] This was the name of a hill across the Tiber. Rome was built on the left bank, and the Janiculum was on the right. It was fortified with a wall, and connected with the city by a wooden bridge over the Tiber, called the 'pons sublicius.'

7. *suam quisque spem ... exsequentes*] See note to 6. 5.

exsequentes] 'exsequor' = 'to follow out to the end,' 'fulfil,' 'carry out.'

22. *Flamen Quirinalis*] 'Flamen' was a priest specially devoted to the service of a particular god. Fl. Quirinalis = 'the priest of Quirinus.' 'Quirinus' was the name by which Romulus was worshipped, after he was deified.

virgines Vestales] 'The Vestal Virgins' were the priestesses of the goddess Vesta. Their chief duties were to keep

the fire on the altar of Vesta always burning, and to clean and purify her temple every day. They were always selected from the noble families of Rome, and devoted the greater part of their lives to the service of the goddess, and were not allowed to marry.

1. *omissa*] cf. note to 'omissa ira,' 15. 1.
rerum suarum] 'their personal belongings.'
sacrorum] partitive genitive.
essent] See App. IV.

2. *defodiebant*] '*hid in the earth*, secreted in jars, in a shrine next to the house of'

dolium = a large jar or cask in which new wine was put. '*Doliolum*' is a diminutive of it. The place where these sacred objects were hidden afterwards got the name of '*Doliola*,' and was regarded as sacred ground.

via] for the abl. see Roby, S.L.G. 490.

sublicio ponte] See note to 21. 5, '*Janiculum*.'

3. *de plebe*] See note to 11. 1.

plastro vehens] 'as he was conveying ... in a waggon.'
ceteram turbam] 'the *general* crowd.'

Caere] neut. indecl. Here acc. 'to Caere.' Caere was on the coast of Etruria, about twenty miles from Rome.

23. *domos regressa*] '*domos*,' pl. of '*domum*,' 'home-ward,' 'to their homes.'

obstinati ad mortem] 'firmly resolved to die.'

2. *Qui eorum*] 'Those of them who' Partitive gen. See Roby, S.L.G. 520.

curules magistratus] '*curule* offices.' The highest offices of the state conferred upon their holders the right of using, on public occasions, an ivory chair, called '*sella curulis*': and all the magistracies enjoying this privilege were called '*curule*.' Cf. below, '*eburneis sellis*.'

insignibus ... vestiti] 'wearing the insignia of their former rank.' The higher magistrates, besides being allowed the '*sella curulis*,' were entitled to wear a distinctive dress, viz. the '*toga praetexta*,' a cloak with purple border.

3. sunt qui ... tradant] See note to 15. 2.

pontifice maximo] 'the chief priest.' The 'pontifex maximus' was the head of the college of priests, who exercised a general supervision over the religion of the state and regulated the details of all public religious observances.

praefante carmen] 'reciting the formula.' 'Praefari,' like 'praecire,' means 'to recite, or dictate any form of prayer or oath, for another person to repeat.' 'Carmen' is used because these ancient forms were written in verse. A description of the ceremony, with the formula used, is found in Livy viii. 9.

Quiritibus] 'Quirites' seems to have been the name applied to Romans in reference to their political rights and privileges within the city, and differs little in meaning from 'cives.' Trans. 'citizens.'

4. a contentione pugnae] 'their keenness for battle.'

ingressi urbem] cf. 'urbem invectus,' 10. 4 (note); 'viam ingressi,' 19. 3.

Collina porta] The 'Colline gate' was the most northerly exit from Rome. It got its name from the two hills (colles), the Quirinal and Viminal, with which it was connected.

5. ad praedam] ad = 'for the purpose of,' 'in quest of.'

proxima quaeque] cf. note to 6. 5 and 11. 4.

ultima] i.e. 'ultima tecta,' accusative. 'Praeda,' ablative. Roby, S.L.G. 498.

ne qua fraus] 'qua' is fem. nom. sing. of 'quis.' After ne, si, nisi, the indefinite 'quis' is used = anyone, anything. Notice the following words for 'anyone,' 'someone':— 'aliquis' = some, some one (indefinite); 'quisquam' = anyone (used in negative sentences); 'quivis' = anyone you please (in affirmative sentences); 'quidam' = a certain definite person; 'ullus' = any (usually with a noun in agreement, and in negative sentences).

fraus hostilis] 'trick,' 'stratagem of the enemy.'

24. 2. unus...movisse] This sentence in translating should be split up into two principal sentences: 'one of them is said to have struck a Gaul ... and to have roused his anger.'

'Permulcenti' and 'percusso' both agree with 'Gallo.' For the dat. see Roby, S.L.G. 480.

2. promissam] 'flowing.' 'Promittere' is the regular word for 'to let the hair grow long.'

scipione eburneo] 'with his ivory staff.' This 'staff' was a sign of high office. The word 'scipio' is connected with the Eng. 'sceptre.'

4. nulli ... parcitur] For the construction cf. note to 'cui noceri posset,' l. 2.

exhaustis] supply 'domibus,' 'when they had been ransacked.' Notice the *historic* presents in this sentence, making the description more vivid.

5. quocunq̄ue ... advertisset] 'whithersoever the shouts of the enemy ... directed their attention.'

quod ... cessaret] 'which was free from ...' The subjunctive comes under the head of App. III. β.

7. flexerunt animos quin] 'Quin' is regularly used after verbs of 'preventing'; and frequently after verbs or phrases containing any such negative idea. Lit. 'They did not turn their minds *from* defending,' 'they did not flinch from.' Virtute, 'bravely.'

25. 2. Prima luce] 'at dawn.'

testudine] Testudo = lit. 'tortoise.' As a military term it was used of the shields of the soldiers locked together over their heads so as to form a continuous cover, under which they advanced to the walls of the city they were besieging and planted scaling-ladders, or forced the gates.

3. quo magis ... posse] The subj. to 'successerit' is 'hostis.' Quo magis .. eo facilius, lit. 'by how much the more ... by so much the easier ...' 'The higher they climbed, the easier they could be hurled down.'

4. nec pars nec universi] 'neither in detachments nor with their whole force.'

5. omissa] cf. note to l5. 1.

obsidionem parant] 'prepare for a blockade.'

6. partim ... partim] 'one half ... the other.'

26. 2. *de eo .. consultare*] 'that the A. were consulting about it,' i.e. about the approach of the Gauls: 'eo' referring to 'Gallos adventare.'

pavidos] 'in alarm.'

3. *haud secus quam*] See note to 15. 7.

divino spiritu tactus] 'inspired with divine courage'; cf. 'de coelo tactus,' 'fulmine tactus' = 'struck by lightning.'

4. *novi ... cives*] 'my new fellow-citizens': because he was banished from Rome and had practically ceased to be 'civis Romanus.'

res ac periculum commune] hendiadys, i.e. one idea expressed by two words. 'The state of common danger,' cf. *tempora necessitasque* = the necessity of the times.

quod quisque .. conferre] The order is: *cogit (quemque) in medium conferre quod praesidii quisque possit (conferre) in re trepida*. 'Praesidii' is partitive genitive after 'quod.' In *medium conferre* = 'to devote to the common good of all': 'to apply to the public benefit whatever aid each man can.'

5. *fortuna*] Take 'fortuna ... et referendae ... et pariendi' together.

pro] 'in return for.'

gratiae refer.] 'of returning thanks.' Notice *gratiam referre, habere, debere*, but *gratias agere*.

ex] 'from,' 'at the hands of.'

6. *effuso agmine*] *Effuso* = in disorder, or confusion.

quae ... gens est] 'the tribe which ... is one, to whom....'

dederit] App. III. β.

7. *eo*] 'therefore.'

8. *argumento*] predicative dative: lit. 'for a proof.' Roby, S.L.G. 482.

patentem] 'open,' showing that the Romans had been too alarmed even to shut the gates behind them.

9. *quod his resistitur*] 'because they are resisted....' For construction cf. note to 'cui.' l. 2.

10. *appetit*] 'comes on.' *Appeto*, as a transitive verb = 'to strive eagerly for': as an intransitive (only used of times and seasons) = to draw nigh.

10. *ferarum ritu*] 'in the manner of, like, wild beasts.'

sternuntur] 'they fling themselves down,' used in a reflexive sense like the Greek middle voice.

11. *vobis in animo est*] 'you are *mind*ed to...'

frequentes] 'one and all,' 'en masse.'

prima vigilia] The time from sunset to sunrise was divided into four equal 'watches': the length of which, of course, varied according to the season of the year.

27. *aequis iniquisque*] 'friends and foes,' cf. 'cui,' l. 2.

tantum ... esse] order: *neminem esse usquam tantum virum bello*.

2. *Camillo praesto fuere*] 'Praesto' is an adverb and means 'at hand,' 'near': used with 'esse' and the dative, it = 'to attend' a person. Cf. *obviam esse alicui* = 'to meet any one.'

3. *intuta*] 'unguarded.' 'Tutus,' 'safe,' is really the participle of 'tueor,' to guard, protect.

ab omni parte] 'on every side.'

4. *soluta somno*] 'relaxed by sleep.' 'Nuda' = 'unarmed.' The Greek *γυμνός* is used in the same way.

5. *extremos*] i.e. those furthest from the point of attack.

quae ... esset] See App. IV. 'Vis' = attack.

28. *in dies*] 'from day to day,' see Roby, S.L.G. 820 b.

2. *maturum videbatur*] 'it seemed high time.'

corpori .. caput deerat] i.e. though they were strong in numbers, they had no one to lead them.

3. *sed antea consulto senatu*] 'the senate, however, being first consulted.' The banishment of Camillus could only be revoked by the senate.

Qui Romae esset] for subjunctive see App. IX.

4. *ingenti periculo*] abl. of '*attendant circumstances*.' See Roby, S.L.G. 504.

5. *secundo Tiberi*] 'down the Tiber.' 'Secundus' is used with the names of rivers, and with 'flumen,' 'amnis,' etc., in the sense of 'down stream,' lit. meaning the current 'favouring,' 'following' (*sequor*) the course of the ship, etc.

incubans cortici] for the dative see Roby, S.L.G. 475.

6. *evadit*] 'made his way.'

7. *ut ... diceretur*] depends on the 'command' implied in 'senatus consulto.' 'Senatus consultum' (sometimes written as one word) was the technical word for any decree passed by the majority of the senate, and reduced to writing.

eadem] supply 'viâ.'

29. 2. *in summum evasere*] 'made their way to the top.'

fallerent] 'escaped the notice of,' 'eluded.'

sollicitum ad] 'disturbed *at*.'

3. *quibus ... abstinebant*] 'which they spared, *because they were sacred to Juno*'; 'quibus' is abl. of *separation*, which is especially frequent with compounds of *ab*, *de*, *ex*. Roby, S. L. G. 511.

4. *saluti.*] Cf. note to 'argumento,' 26. 8.

clangore ... crepitu] 'cackling,' 'flapping.'

5. *vadit*] 'rushes to the spot.'

dum trepidant] 'dum' when it means 'while,' 'as long as,' and simply marks 'duration of time,' is used with the *indicative*; but when it contains some additional idea of 'expectation' or 'purpose' it takes the *subjunctive*; e.g.:

(i.) *pugnatum est dum dies fuit* =

'the battle went on, *as long as* day lasted.'

but (ii.) *Num expectas, dum redeat?* = 'Are you waiting *until* he returns?'

trepidant] 'are panic-stricken,' lit. 'hurry hither and thither in alarm.'

umbone ictum deturbat] Tr. by two principal verbs; 'strikes ... and hurls down.' 'Umbo' is the central projection of a shield: 'the boss': sometimes also used for the shield itself.

6. *sterneret*] 'knocked down,' 'prostrated.' The subj. of 'sterneret' is 'qui'; of 'trucidat' is Manlius.

armis omissis] 'who had let go their arms and ...'

7. *saxis*] with 'missilibus,' which is here an adj.

proturbare] lit. 'hurled *away*,' 'repulsed.' This word and 'deferri' are historic infinitives.

7. *ruina*] abl. 'with a crash.'

in praeceps] 'headlong.'

30. *reliquum noctis*] lit. 'what was left of the night.'
Partitive genitive, Roby, S.L.G. 522.

2. *classico*] The 'classicum' was the signal given on the trumpet. The two kinds of trumpets in use were (i.) *tuba*, a straight horn; (ii.) *cornu*, which was curved.

consensu etiam militari] 'by the general acclamation of the soldiers, as well (etiam).'

3. *vigiles*] 'the sentry.'

in omnes animad.] See note to 3. 4.

more militari.] Cf. 3. 4.

4. *culpam conjicientibus*] 'laying the blame on.'

5. *intentiores*] 'more strict.'

commeare] 'passing,' 'coming and going.'

31. *omnia*] with 'mala' 'before all, more than all the hardships of the siege ...'

permissu] The only case in which this word is classically used.

3. *quibus*] i.e. 'colloquiis.'

objicerent] 'put forward' as an argument or reproach.

dicitur] The subj. is 'panis.'

4. *dissimulari*] 'disguised,' 'concealed.' 'Dissimulo' is to pretend that something is *not* what it *is*; 'simulo' to pretend that something *is* what it is *not*.

ultra] 'any longer.'

5. *dum habet.*] 'Dum' is used with the *present* indicative in Latin (where we should use the imperfect), if the action is *still going on*. We should say 'whilst he *was* holding,' but as the levy was still going on, the *present* is used in Latin. Cf. the frequent phrase '*dum haec geruntur*,' whilst these things were going on.'

instruit] 'equipping.'

quibus] plural, referring to collective noun 'exercitum.'

5. *haud impar ador.*] The subj. is 'dictator'; 'impar' agrees with it. Tr. 'on equal terms.' This is an example of the subjunctive with *final* 'qui.' See App. III. a. 'Haud impar' is another example of 'litotes.' See note to 'haud multum,' 4. 3.

spe quoque ... deficiente] 'now that not only their food but also their hopes were failing them.'

quacunq̄ue pactione possent] 'on whatever terms they could.'

6. *non obscure jactabant*] 'threw out no obscure hints,' 'hinted plainly.'

non obscure: haud magna] litotes: see note to 4. 3.

adduci ... ut] 'to be induced to....'

32. *negotium ut pacisc.*] 'the business, duty of making terms.'

2. *colloquio transacta res*] 'the matter was arranged at a conference.'

mille pondo auri] 'pondo,' properly ablative = by weight; then, as the *pound* was the usual measure of weight, 'pondo' was used as indeclinable noun = pound-weight. Tr. 'a thousand pounds weight of gold.'

pretium] 'value of a nation soon to be mistress of the world.'

3. *per se*] 'of itself,' 'in itself.'

4. *pondera iniqua*] 'false weights.'

recusante] 'rejecting them.'

Gallo] i.e. Brennus.

"*Vae victis*"] 'Woe to the conquered.' 'Vae' is an interjection and is used with a 'dativus incommodi.'

33. 2. *Infanda*] 'Infandus' means lit. 'that may not be spoken of' ('in,' not, and 'fari,' to speak), hence 'horrible,' 'disgraceful,' 'unutterable.'

merces] lit. 'price' paid for anything. Tr. 'bargain.'

per altercationem] 'owing to the dispute.'

de medio] 'out of sight,' lit. 'from the midst.'

3. *pactos esse*] from 'paciscor.' 'Illi'=the Gauls.
ratam] 'valid,' 'binding.'

injussu suo] 'without his orders.' 'Injussu' is only found in the ablative.

denuntiat ut se expediant] 'gives notice, to get themselves ready.'

5. *ut ... patiebatur*] 'as far as ... allowed.'

6. *nova re*] 'the new turn of affairs.'

7. *rem Rom.*] 'the Roman cause.'

adjuvant] Notice the force of the imperfect after the pluperfect 'verterat.' 'Had changed ... began to favour.'

8. *haud majore momento*] 'Momento' is here used in its original sense of 'impulse,' 'exertion': see derivation in Vocab. Tr. 'with no greater effort.'

quam vicerant] Notice the elliptical form of the sentence, 'with no greater effort than they had conquered,' for 'than that with which they had conquered.' 'Quam' is thus for 'quam eo (momento), quo.'

9. *Justiore*] 'more regular' engagement.

lapidem] See note to 16. 3.

ductu auspicioque] 'Auspicious' or 'taking of the auspices' in time of war could only be performed by the commander-in-chief of the armies; hence any victory won, even though he were not present himself, was said to be won under his 'auspices'; if he personally led the troops it was said to be won under his 'leadership and auspices,' 'ductu auspicioque.' Hence we read in Tacitus of a victory gained 'ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii,' i.e. in which Germanicus was leader, and Tiberius had the supreme command. In the present instance Camillus was both 'actual leader' and 'supreme commander.'

34. *triumphans*] 'in triumph.' For a short description of the 'triumphus' see note to 10. 3, which will also explain 'jocos militares.'

Romulus: conditor alter] As Romulus was reputed to be the original founder, so Camillus is saluted as 'alter conditor' = second founder.

1. *haud vanis*] lit. 'not idle, or meaningless,' i.e. they were 'well deserved.'

2. *sacrum*] 'consecrated.'

Jovis sella] i.e. the seat on which the statue of Jupiter rested, in the shrine in the Capitolium.

4. *publice*] 'at the public expense.'

jure facto ... caedendae] 'the right of hewing wood or timber being granted.'

35. *Post Romam ... captam*] Notice this idiom for 'after the capture of Rome'; cf. note 39. 3, '*ob civem servatum*,' 'for saving the life of a citizen.'

2. *acerba*] 'unwelcome,' 'grievous.'

matura] 'timely,' 'seasonable.' He died at about 80 years of age.

3. *unicus*] 'without peer,' 'unique.' '*Unicus*' signifies that which stands quite *alone* of its kind, unparalleled.

vel ... vel] give two alternatives of which you may choose whichever you wish (*velle*), 'whether ... or,' 'both ... and.'

desiderio civitatis] 'the loss felt *by* his country' (subjective genitive). Cf. '*desiderium sui*' (objective genitive), 11. 4.

felicitate] 'good fortune.'

ipse] emphatic, 'was the very man who....'

36. *haud multis post annis*] 'post,' here an adverb = 'afterwards'; '*annis*,' abl. of time. The same could be expressed by '*post haud multos annos*' where '*post*' is a *prep.* governing '*annos*.'

judicatum pecuniae] Verbs of accusing or condemning may take a genitive of the crime, and the penalty is usually put in the ablative: cf. 11. 5, *Millibus aeris gravis damnatur*. But the *genitive* of the penalty is also used in the two words '*capitis*' and '*pecuniae*.' '*Judicatum pecuniae*' = 'condemned to pay a sum of money,' i.e. 'condemned as a debtor.'

duci] 'carried off,' i.e. '*in servitutum ac vincula*,' as below. When a debt had been proved in court, and the debtor was

unable to pay, his creditor could 'carry him off' and keep him in bondage for sixty days, and if he failed to find the money due within that time, he became the slave of his creditor.

1. *manus injecit*] 'laid hands on him.'

2. *vociferatus de]* 'crying out against,' 'descanting on.'

patrum] 'the patricians,' who were generally the money-lenders, and became the creditors of the poorer plebeians.

3. *Tum]* emphatic. 'At that well-known time,' 'at that period of danger.'

si ... videam.] 'If I am to see.'

4. *rem ... solvit]* 'paid the creditor his debt.'

liberatum emittit] 'let (the debtor) go free.'

5. *in Veienti]* supply 'agro.'

praeconi subjecti] 'put into the hands of the auctioneer,' 'put up for auction.'

ne quis.] See note to 23. 5.

6. *per omne fas ac nefas]* 'fas' and 'nefas' are both neut. indecl. nouns. The phrase might be freely translated 'without scruple.'

secuturi] '*ready to follow.*'

vindicem] 'defender,' 'champion.' 'Vindex' is one who lays legal claim to anything.

37. 2. *viatorem]* 'an attendant,' 'an officer.' 'Viator' and 'lictor' are generally distinguished—the latter being an attendant on dictators and consuls; the former belonging to inferior magistrates.

3. *arbitrio inimicorum]* 'at the bidding of his adversaries.' Distinguish between 'inimicus,' 'a private enemy,' and 'hostis,' 'a public foe,' 'an enemy in arms.' Manlius had made himself the champion of the plebeians and so regarded the patricians as his 'inimici.'

4. *Jupiter]* The three deities whom he invoked were those to whom the Capitolium was dedicated—each having a separate shrine therein.

6. *vestem mutavit*] The regular phrase for 'went into mourning.'

capill. ac barbam promiserunt] also a sign of grief. The garb assumed at such times was called '*sordida vestis*,' 'shabby apparel,' and was often adopted by accused persons to excite the sympathy of their judges.

7. *obversata vestibulo*] 'hovering about the entrance,' 'vest.' is dative case.

8. *ex senatus consulto*] *ex*=in accordance with. Roby, S.L.G. 817 b.

38. *domum*] 'to his house.'

de novandis rebus] 'about a revolution.' '*Res novare*,' lit. = 'to alter the existing state of affairs.'

agebat] *agere de aliqua re cum aliquo*=to discuss a subject with anyone.

2. *ad contumeliam inexperto*] '*ad*' in such phrases as this means lit. 'in reference to'—cf. *ad laborem invictus*, invincible in toil (lit. with respect to toil); *ad memoriam firmus*=strong in memory.

3. *per se*] 'of themselves,' 'on their own account'

4. *Quousque tandem*] 'How long, pray.'

5. *saltem*] 'at any rate,' 'at least.'

sitis] for subjunctive see App. IV.

6. *Ostendite*] 'only make a show of war: you will have peace!'

7. *Audendum est aliquid*] 'You must make some bold move.'

8. *Solo aequandae*] 'levelled to the ground'

jus de pecuniis] 'judgment for debt.'

10. *patronum*] As in the middle ages,¹ England we read of a 'feudal lord' and his 'vassals,' so in Rome each patrician family had its body of dependents, w¹ were called 'clients,' while the patricians to whom they w² attached were called their 'patrons.' The 'patronus' w³ bound to watch over

the personal interest of his 'clientes,' and protect them generally: in return for this the 'clients' were bound to aid and support their 'patron' in every way when called upon. Manlius here constitutes himself the 'patron' of the whole order of the plebs, i.e. he undertakes to protect their interests against the patricians just as a 'patronus' would protect his actual 'clientes.'

39. magistratus ... capiat] Whenever any great disaster threatened the state from within, the senate could invest the magistrates with special powers for dealing with it. The formula in which this power was given was 'videant magistratus ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat,' 'let the magistrates see that the state takes no harm.' This was called their 'ultimum decretum.'

ex] 'arising from'; 'ex' denoting the 'origin' or 'source.' Roby, S.L.G. 817 a.

2. diem dicunt] See note to 11. 4.

3. venire] from 'vëneo.' 'Vëneo' is for 'venum-eo' = 'to go to sale,' 'to be sold.' It is conjugated throughout like 'eo.' Cf. 'venumdo' = 'to give to sale,' 'to sell.' N.B. — 'Vëuire,' 'to be sold': 'vënire' = 'to come.'

duci addictos] 'addicti' was the word applied to debtors who could not pay their debts, and were 'assigned' as the slaves and personal property of their creditors.

ad triginta] 'ad,' with numerals, gives the amount in round numbers: 'about 30.'

murales; civicas coronas] These 'coronae' were chaplets or wreaths given as rewards for bravery. The 'civica,' the most honourable of all, was given for saving the life of a fellow-citizen in battle, very much as our Victoria Cross is now given. It bore the inscription 'ob civem servatum,' and was usually composed of oak leaves. The 'muralis' or 'mural' crown was given to the first man who scaled the walls of a besieged city: it was made of gold and ornamented with turrets.

insigne cicatricibus] 'Insignis' means lit. 'distinguished by some mark (signum).' Tr. 'marked with scars.'

40. *porta Flum.*] The 'river gate' leading to the Tiber, south of the Capitol.

unde ... esset] Since 'unde' = *ex quo loco*, 'esset' is an instance of the causal subjunctive after 'qui.' See App. III. c. The object of the tribunes in removing the trial to this place was that Manlius might not appeal to the sympathies of the people by pointing to the Capitol, which he had saved at the incursion of the Gauls.

concilium indixere in lucum] 'appoint a meeting *at ...*'

2. *de saxo*] i.e. the 'saxum Tarpeium' or 'Tarpeian rock,' the rocky face of the lower of the two summits which composed the Capitoline Hill. It fell abruptly towards the river, not less than 80 feet. It was the usual place from which criminals were thrown down.

3. *in*] 'in the case of.'

paenae ultimae] 'execution.'

APPENDIX.

ON THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

THIS question is far too long to be fully treated here, but the following list will give the chief cases in which the Subjunctive Mood is used, with illustrations, drawn, as far as possible, from the text.

It is used

I. To express **Consequence.**

(a) *affirmative*, after *ut*, e.g.

36. 6. *ita accendit animos, ut ... secuturi ... viderentur.*

(β) *negative*, after *ut non*, e.g.

25. 4. *ut nunquam tentarent tale pugnae genus.*

II. To express **Purpose.**

(a) *affirmative*

(i.) after *ut*, e.g.

5. 4. *ut eo minus tributi plebs conferret.*

(ii.) after *quo* (only with comparative adjectives or adverbs), e.g.

6. 4. *quo minor sensus periculi esset.*

21. 2. *quo id aequiore animo multitudo ferret.*

(β) *negative* after *ne*, e.g.

4. 5. *quod ne intermitteretur opus ...*

17. 1. *ne circumveniri possent.*

36. 5. *ne quis civium pecuniae damnatus esset.*

III. After *Qui*.(α) *final* (expressing *purpose*), e.g.1. 3. *haruspices non erant, per quos ea procurarent.*12. 5. *legatos misere, qui auxilium peterent.*31. 5. *exercitum parat. quibus hostes adoriatur.*(β) *consecutive* (expressing *consequence*: *qui* = 'such as to ..'), e.g.1. 4. *sine ulla causa, quae rem miraculo eximeret.*1. 2. *nulla incolumi re relicta, cui noceri posset.* ✕(γ) *Causal* (giving *reason*: *qui* = 'because he, they ... , inasmuch as he ...'), e.g.5. 4. *Licinii sententia tutior visa est, quae senatum popularem faceret.*IV. Indirect interrogative (introduced by interrogative word),
e.g.2. 1. *sciscitatum, quidnam eo prodigio dii portenderent.*6. 5. *mirantes, quidnam id esset, quod ...*19. 1. *ignari, quid accidisset.*22. 1. *consultabant, quae sacrorum ferenda essent.*27. 5. *ignaros, quae aut unde vis esset.*

Under this head may also be placed—

(α) *Indirect entreaty*: e.g.11. 4. *precatus ab diis ut ... facerent.*12. 6. *Romani cum Gallis agebant, ne socios oppugnarent.*36. 4. *obstantem, ut M. Manlio gratiam referant.*(β) *Indirect command*: e.g.7. 5. *dictator praecones edicere jubet, ut ab inermi abstineatur.*28. 7. *accepto senatus consulto, ut Camillum dictator diceretur.*(N.B.—Occasionally in these sentences the *ut* is omitted, e.g. 5. 6. *edictum est, proficiscerentur.*)

V. Dependent sentences in Oratio Obliqua, e.g.

2. 2. nunquam *potiturum* Veiiis Romanum, priusquam aqua emissa *foret*.
 11. 1. nuntiavit *audisse* vocem, quae *juberet*.
 33. 3. negat eam *pactionem esse*, quae injussu suo *facta esset*.

(β) In sentences dependent on Virtual oratio obliqua.

11. 4. precatus ab diis ut ... facerent, si innoxio sibi haec injuria *fieret*.
 12. 6. cum Gallis agebant ne socios oppugnarent, a quibus nullam injuriam *accepissent*.

VI. With Quin, Quominus, after verbs of hindering or preventing.

Quin is *only* used in negative or quasi-negative sentences, e.g.

- (i.) (negative) *non* multum abfuit *quin interficeretur*,
 he was not far from being slain.
 (ii.) (quasi negative) *vix* inhiberi potuit *quin fugeret*,
 he could *scarce* be prevented from running away.

cf. 24. 7. *non* animos flexerunt, *quin collem defenderent*.

Quominus *may* be used in affirmative sentences, e.g.

pater me prohibuit quominus redirem, my father prevented me *from returning*.

VII. With ne, ut, after verbs of fearing

[ne ... that, or lest: ut = that *not*], e.g.

23. 6. absterriti, *ne* qua fraus hostilis *exciperet*, frightened
lest ;
 but, vereor *ut* veniat, = I fear that he will *not* come.

VIII. With Temporal Conjunctions.

(i.) *Quum* (= when) with *past* tenses, e.g.

31. 3. *quum* Galli famen *objicerent*.

[Quum=since, seeing that, *always* takes the subj.]
 (ii.) *dum, donec* (until), }
 priusquam, antequam. }

When these conjunctions convey any idea of *motive* or *result prevented* , e.g.

4. 5. nunquam opus omissum est *antequam* in arcem viam *facerent* (implying that their *motive* in not leaving off was to make a passage into the citadel).
 33. 2. Dictator intervenit *priusquam* merces *perficeretur* (implying that the dictator's arrival *prevented* the bargain being completed.)

But when these words merely denote a *point of time* , they take the indicative, e.g.

rediit *antequam abii* , he returned before I went away.

IX. In Sub-dependent Sentences, i.e. in sentences dependent on dependent sentences, e.g.

5. 1. Dictator, quum videret tantum praedae fore. quantum non antea *esset* .
 28. 3. placuit Camillum acciri, senatu antea consulto, qui Romae *esset* .
 31. 5. plebs se redimi jussit, quaecunque pactione *posset* .
 34. 4. jure facto materiae caedendae, unde quis *vellet* .

VOCABULARY.

A.

- abdīco**, 1. *v.a.*, with *se* and *abl.*, resign.
abjīcio, -jeci, -jectum, 3. *v.a.*, throw away.
abscēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. *v.n.*, depart.
absens, -entis, absent (*part. of* *absūm*).
abstineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2. *v.a. and n.*, keep off, abstain [*abs* (= *ab*), *teneo*].
accendo, -cendi, -censum, 3. *v.a.*, inflame.
accīdo, -cīdi, 3. *v.n.*, happen [*ad*, *cado*].
accīo, -īvi, -ītum, 4. *v.a.*, summon.
accīpīo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3. *v.a.*, receive, hear, learn [*ad*, *capio*].
accūrātus, *part. of* *accuro*, prepared with care. careful [*curo*].
accurrō, -cūcurri and -curri, -cursum, 3 *v.n.*, to run up to.
acerbus, *adj.*, bitter.
ācīes, -ēi, *subs. f.*, line of battle.
ad, *prep.*, to, towards: at: for the purpose of (*with acc.*).
- adāpĕrīo**, -perui, -pertum, 4. *v.a.*, open wide,
addīco, -dixi, -dictum, 3. *v.a.*, assign, adjudge.
addūco, -duxi, -ductum, 3. *v.a.*, induce.
adītus, -ūs, *subs. m.*, approach [*adeo*, 4, to approach].
adiīcio, -jēci, -jectum, 3. *v.a.*, add.
adjūvo, -jūvi, -jūtum, 1. *v.a.*, aid, assist.
admōdum, *adv.*, very, quite [*ad* + *modum* = to a (great) measure].
admōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2. *v.a.*, to apply (one's hands, etc.).
adōlescens, *part. of* *adolesco*, a youth.
adōrīor, -ortus, 4. *v. depon.* attack.
adsum, -fui, -esse, *v.n.*, be present.
adventus, -ūs, *m. subs.*, arrival.
advento, 1. *v.n.*, approach [*frequentative of* *advenio*].
adversārius, -i, *subs. m.*, adversary.
adversus, *prep. with acc.*, against.

- adverto**, -verti, -versum, 3. *v.a.*, draw one's attention.
advōco, 1. *v.a.*, to summon.
aedes, is, *f.*, temple: in *plur.* house.
aedificiūm, -i, *subs. n.*, building.
aedificō, 1. *v.a.*, build.
aegrē, *adv.*, scarcely, with difficulty.
aequo, 1. *v.a.*, make equal, level.
aequus, *adj.*, equal, favourable: *aequo animo* = with equanimity.
aes, aeris, *subs. n.*, copper.
aestas, -tatis, *subs. f.*, summer.
aetas, -tatis, *subs. f.*, age [contracted for *aevitas* (*aevum*)].
aeternus, *adj.*, everlasting, eternal.
affēro, attuli, allātum, afferre, *v.a.*, to bring (news, etc.) [ad, fero].
āger, agri, *subs. m.*, field, territory.
aggredior, -gressus, 3. *v. depon.*, attack.
agīto, 1. *v.a.*, discuss, incite.
agmen, -inis, *subs. n.*, line of battle on the march: body (of people).
agnosco, -nōvi, -notum, 3. *v.a.*, recognise.
ago, ēgi, actum, 3. *v.a.*, do, lead, drive (a mine, etc.).
āla, ae, *subs. f.*, wing.
Albānus, *adj.*, Alban, of Alba.
albus, *adj.*, white.
ālīquantum, *adv.*, somewhat, considerably [alius, quantus].
- ālīquīs**, *indef. pron.*, some, any, someone, anyone [alius, quis].
alter, *adv.*, otherwise [alius].
ālo, alui, altum and altum, 3. *v.a.*, nourish, support, feed.
Alpes, -ium, *plur. subs. f.*, Alps.
alter, *adj.*, one of two, next, second.
altitūdo, -inis, *subs. f.*, height.
altus, *adj.*, high, deep.
alvēus, -i, *subs. m.*, river-bed.
ambītio, -onis, *subs. f.*, party spirit, ambition.
āmīcus, -i, *subs. m.*, friend.
āmīcītīa, -ae, *subs. f.*, friendship.
āmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3. *v.a.*, lose [a, ab, mitto].
amnis, is, *subs. m.*, river.
āmōlior, -itus, 4. *v. depon.*, move away.
āmōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2. *v.a.*, remove.
amplector, -plexus, 3. *v. depon.*, embrace.
amplus, *adj.*, large, rich.
ānimadverto, -ti, -versum, 3. *v.a.*, consider: animal. in aliquem, to punish [animus, adverto].
animus, -i, *subs.*, mind, courage.
Ānīo, Anīēnis, *subs. m.*, name of a river.
annūo, -nī, -ūtum, 3. *v.a.*, to nod.
annus, -i, *subs. m.*, year.
anser, -eris, *subs. m.*, goose.
antēā, *adv.*, before.

- antĕ, *adv. and prep. with acc.*, before.
 antecĕdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. *v.n.*, go before.
 antĕquam, *conj.*, before.
 Antĭas, -ĭtis, *adj.*, belonging to Antium.
 ħpĕrĭo, -ui, apertum, 4. *v.a.*, open.
 appendo, -di, -nsum, 3. *v.a.*, weigh out [ad, pendo].
 appĕto, -ivi, -itum, 3. *v.n.*, approach [ad, peto].
 apto, 1. *v.a.*, fit.
 ħpud, *prep. with acc.*, with, near, among.
 ħqua, -ae, *subs. f.*, water.
 arbĭtrium, -i, *subs. n.*, will, bidding.
 arcĕo, -ui, 2. *v.a.*, keep off.
 arcesso, -ivi, -itum, 3. *v.a.*, send for.
 Ardĕas, -ĭtis, *adj.*, belonging to Ardea.
 ardor, -oris, *subs. m.*, heat, eagerness.
 ardĕus, *adj.*, high, lofty.
 argĕmentum, -i, *subs. n.*, proof [arguo, to prove].
 armo, 1. *v.a.*, arm.
 arripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3. *v.a.*, seize [ad, rapio].
 ars, -artis, *subs. f.*, art, stratum.
 arx, -arcis, *subs. f.*, citadel.
 Āruns, -untis, *prop. noun*.
 aspernor, 1. *v. depon.*, despise.
 assigno, 1. *v.a.*, assign.
 assĭdĕus, *adj.*, constant, continual [ad, sedeo; *lit.* sitting near, continually present].
 assĕlĕo, 2. *v.n.*, to be customary.
- attollo, 3. *v.a.*, lift up, raise [ad, tollo].
 attrecto, 1. *v.a.*, touch, handle [ad + tracto (*frequent. of traho*)].
 ħtrox, -ocis, *adj.*, fierce.
 auctor, -oris, *subs. m.*, author, adviser [augeo].
 audax, -acis, *adj.*, bold.
 audĕo, ausus, 2. *v. semi-depon.*, dare, venture.
 aurum, -i, *subs. n.*, gold.
 auspĭcium, -i, *subs. n.*, omen, auspices [avis = bird, and √ spec (con-spicio) = see].
 auspĭcor, 1. *v. depon.*, to take the auspices.
 autem, *conj.*, but.
 auxiliĭum, -i, *subs. n.*, help.
 Āventĭnus, -i, *subs. m.*, the Aventine hill at Rome.
 ħversus, *adj.*, with face turned away [a, ab, verto].
 ħverto, -verti, -versum, 3. *v.a.*, turn away, avert.
- B.
- barba, -ae, *subs. f.*, beard.
 barbĕrus, *adj.*, barbarian [= Grk. βάρβαρος].
 bĕlĕa, -ae, *subs. f.*, beast, brute.
 bellum, -i, *subs. n.*, war.
 bĕnĕfĭcium, -i, *subs. n.*, a kindness, benefit [bĕnĕ, facio].
 benignĭtas, -atis, *subs. f.*, kindness, favour.
 bĕnus, *adj.*, good: *n. plur.*, bona, goods, property.
 Brennus, -i, *prop. noun*, Brennus, chieftain of the Gauls.

C

- cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, 3 *v.n.*, fall.
- caedes, -is, *subs. f.*, slaughter.
- caedo, cecīdi, caesum, 3 *v.a.*, cut.
- caelestis, -e, *adj.*, heavenly.
— aqua = rain [caelum].
- Caerē, *subs. n. indecl.*, town in Etruria.
- campus, -i, *subs. m.*, plain.
- candīdus, *adj.*, pure-white.
- cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3 *v.a.*, sing, chant: prophecy.
- cānis, -is, *subs. c.*, dog.
- cantus, -ūs, *subs. m.*, song [cāno].
- Cāpēnas, -ātis, *adj.*, belonging to Cāpēna, in Etruria.
- cāpillus, -i, *subs. m.*, hair (of the head).
- cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3. *v.a.*, take, seize.
- Capitōlium, -i, *subs. n.*, the Capitol [caput].
- captīvus, *adj.*, captive [capio].
- cāpūt, -ītis, *subs. n.*, head, chief source.
- carmen, -inis, *subs. n.*, song, formula (in verse).
- carcer, -ēris, *subs. n.*, prison.
- castra, -orum, *subs. pl. n.*, camp.
- cāsus, -us, *subs. m.*, fall [cādo].
- cāterva, -ae, *subs. f.*, band, troop.
- cātēna, -ae, *subs. f.*, chain.
- causa, -ae, *subs. f.*, cause, reason: causā, *prep. with gen.*, for the sake of.
- cāveo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *v. n. and a.*, be on one's guard, take care.
- cāvillor, -atus, 1. *v.*, *depon.*, jest, joke.
- cēlēbratus, *adj.*, crowded, well-attended.
- cēlēritas, -ātis, *subs. f.*, swift-ness [celer, swift].
- censēo, -ui, censum, 2. *v.a.*, think, give an opinion.
- centūrio, -ōnis, *subs. m.*, commander of a company of soldiers [centuria = *orig.* division of 100 (centum)].
- cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v.a.*, see, perceive.
- certāmen, -inis, *subs. n.*, contest, engagement [certo, 1, strive].
- certē, *adv.*, at any rate [certus].
- certus, *adj.*, fixed, certain [*orig. part. of* cerno].
- cesso, 1. *v. n.*, to cease from, be wanting in.
- cētēri, *pl. adj.*, the rest.
- cibus, -i, *subs. m.*, food.
- cicātrix, -icis, *subs. f.*, scar.
- cīeo, cīvi, cītum, 2. *v.a.*, excite, summon.
- circā, *prep. with acc.*, round, near, at.
- circum, *prep. and adv.*, round about.
- circumvēnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4. *v.a.*, to surround.
- cīto, 1. *v.a.*, summon.
- cītatus (*part. of* cito, 1), rapid.
- cīvīcus, *adj.*, of a citizen, civic [civis].
- cīvis, -is, *subs. c.*, a citizen.
- cīvitas, -tātis, *subs. f.*, state [civis].

- clādes, -is, *subs. f.*, disaster.
 clam, *adv. and prep. with acc.*,
 secretly, unknown to.
 clāmor, -oris, *subs. m.*, shout.
 clangor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, clatter,
 noise.
 clārus, *adj.*, noble, renowned,
 clear.
 classicum, 1. *subs. n.*, trumpet-
 signal.
 claudo, clausi, clausum, 3. *v. a.*,
 shut.
 claustra, -orum, *subs. n. pl.*,
 locks [claudo].
 clivus, -ī, *subs. m.* hill.
 Clūsīnus, *adj.*, of Clūsium, in
 Etruria.
 coācervo, 1. *v. a.*, to heap to-
 gether [co=cum, acervus=a
 heap].
 coepi, coepisse, *defect. verb.*,
 begin.
 cognitio, -ōnis, *sub. f.*, know-
 ledge, inquiry [cognosco].
 cognosco, -nōvi, -nitum, 3. *v. a.*,
 recognize.
 cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3. *v. a.*,
 compel [co=cum, ago].
 cohaerēo, -haesi, -haestum, 2.
v. n., cling together, hold to-
 gether [co=cum, haereo].
 Collinus, *adj.*, Colline:— porta,
 Colline gate at Rome.
 collis, -is, *subs. m.*, hill.
 collōquium, -i, *subs. n.* conver-
 sation, conference [con=cum,
 loquor].
 cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. *v. a.*,
 cultivate, till; reverence,
 honour.
 commendo, 1. *v. a.*, entrust.
 commēo, 1. *v. n.*, pass to and fro.
 commilito, -ōnis, *subs. m.*, com-
 rade-in-arms [con=cum,
 miles].
 communis, -e, *adj.*, common.
 complēo, -plēvi, -plētum, 2.
v. a., fill.
 compōno, -pōsi, pōsitum, 3.
v. a., arrange.
 concēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3.
v. a. and n., retire, give up.
 concilium, i-, *subs. n.*, council,
 assembly.
 conclāmo, 1. *v. n.*, shout to-
 gether.
 concursus, -us, *subs. m.*, charge
 [con-curro].
 conditor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, foun-
 der [condo].
 condo, -didi, -ditum, 3. *v. a.*,
 found, hide.
 confēro, -tūli, -lātum, 3. *v. a.*,
 bring together, contribute;
 — signa, fight, engage.
 confestim, *adv.*, hastily.
 conficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3. *v. a.*,
 wear out, exhaust [con=
 cum, facio].
 confūgio, -fūgi, 3. *v. n.*, fly for
 refuge.
 conglōbo, 1. *v. a.*, collect, crowd
 together.
 congrūo, -ūi, 3. *v. n.*, coincide,
 agree with.
 conjicio, -jēci, -jectum, 3. *v. a.*,
 throw, direct towards, hurl
 [con=cum, jacio].
 conjux, -jūgis, *subs. m. and f.*,
 husband, wife [con-jungo].
 consensus, -us, *subs. m.*, agree-
 ment [sentio].
 consēro, -ūi, -sertum, 3. *v. a.*,
 join (battle).

- consīdo**, -sē li, -sessum, 3. *v.n.*, encamp, settle.
consīllum, -i, *subs. n.*, plan, purpose.
consisto, -stiti, -stitum, 3. *v.n.*, take one's stand.
conspīcio, -spexi, -spectum, 3. *v.a.*, get sight of.
conspēctus, -us, *subs. m.*, sight, view [conspīcio].
consuētus (part. **consuesco**), customary.
consul, -sūlis, *subs. m.*, consul, Roman chief magistrate.
consūlātus, -us, *subs. m.*, consulship [consul].
consūlāris, -e, *adj.*, consular.
consūlo, -ui, -sultum, 3. *v.a.*, consult.
consulto, 1. *v.n.*, consult, deliberate.
consultum, -i, *subs. n.*, decree [consulo].
consūmo, -sumpsi, -sumptum, 3. *v.a.*, spend, consume.
contendo, -di, -tum, 3. *v.n.*, hasten.
contentio, -ōnis, *sub. f.*, strife.
contīneo, -ui, -tentum, 2. *v.a.*, keep within [con = cum, teneo].
continuus, *adj.*, continuous, successive.
contio, -ōnis, *subs. f.* assembly [contr. for conventio, convenio].
contrāho, -traxi, -tractum, 3. *v.a.*, bring about, cause.
contra, *prep. with acc.*, against: *adv.*, in answer.
contūmēlia, -ae, *subs. f.*, insult.
convello, -velli, -vulsum, 3. *v.a.*, pluck up.
convēnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4. *v.n.*, assemble.
converto, -verti, -versura, 3. *v.a.*, wheel round.
cōram, *prep. with acc.*, in presence of.
cornu, *sub. n.*, horn, wing (of army).
cōrōna, -ae, *subs. f.*, crown, garland.
corpus, -ōris, *subs. n.*, body.
cortex, īcis, *subs. m.*, cork.
crēdo, crēdidi, crēditum, 3. believe.
crēditor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, creditor [crēdo].
crēo, 1. *v.a.*, create, appoint.
crēpītus, -us, *subs. m.*, noise, flapping (of wings) [crepo].
creco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v.n.*, to grow.
crīlis, -is, *subs. m.*, hair
crūdēllitas, -tātis, *subs. f.*, cruelty.
Crustūmīnus, *adj.*, of Crustāmērium.
cubile, -is, *subs. n.*, bed [cūbo, 1, to lie down].
cūmūlus, -i, *subs. m.*, heap.
cuncti, *adj. plur.*, all [contr. for conjuncti (jungo)].
cūnicūlus, -i, *subs. m.*, underground passage; mine.
culpa, -ae, *subs. f.*, fault.
cūra, -ae, *subs. f.*, care, anxiety.
curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3. *v.n.*, to run.
currus, -us, *subs. m.*, chariot.

cūrūlis, -e, curule: sella curulis
(see note).
custōdia, -ae, *subs. f.*, guard,
watching [custos].
custos, -ōdis, *subs. m.*, guard,
sentinel.

D.

damno, 1. *v.a.*, condemn.
de, *prep. with abl.*, about, con-
cerning; down from.
dēa, -ae, *subs. f.*, goddess.
dēcerno, -crēvi, -crētum, 3. *v.a.*,
decree, decide.
dēcīmus, *adj.*, tenth [decem].
dēcrētum, -i, *subs. n.*, decree
[decerno].
dēcūs, -ōris, *subs. n.*, glory,
honour.
dēdīco, 1. *v.a.*, dedicate.
dēdītio, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, sur-
render.
dēdo, -dīdi, -dītum, 3. *v.a.*, sur-
render.
dēfendo, -di, -sum, 3. *v.a.*, de-
fend.
dēfēro, -tūli, -lātum, 3. *v.a.*,
carry down, bear down.
dēfīcio, -fēcī, -fectum, 3. *v.n.*,
fail [facio].
dēflūo, -uxi, -uxum, 3. *v.n.*, flow
down.
dēfūgio, -fūgi, 3. *v.n.*, escape
by flight.
dēgrēdior, -gressus, 3. *v. depon.*,
go down, descend [de, grā-
dior].
dēinceps, *adv.*, straight on, in
order.
dēinde, *adv.*, afterwards.
dējīcio, -jēcī, -jectum, 3. *v.a.*,
throw down [jācio].

dēlectus, -us, *subs. m.*, levy (of
troops) [deligo].
dēlēo, -lēvi, -lētum, 2. *v.a.*, de-
stroy.
dēlīgo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3.
v.a., choose, pick out [de,
lego].
Delphi, -orum, *subs. pl. m.*,
Delphi, town in Greece,
where was an oracle of
Apollo.
dēlūbrum, -i, *subs. n.*, shrine
[de-luo, to expiate: *lit.* =
place of expiation].
Delphīcus, *adj.*, of Delphi.
dēmum, *adv.*, at length.
dēnuntio, 1. *v.a.*, give notice.
dēpello, -pūli, -pulsum, 3. *v.a.*,
drive down.
desīdērīum, -i, *subs. n.*,
regret, loss one feels of a
thing.
destīno, 1. *v.a.*, to appoint,
destine.
dēsum, -fui, -esse, *v. irreg.*, to
be wanting.
dēterreo, -nī, -ītum, 2. *v.a.*,
frighten from, deter.
detrecto, 1. *v.a.*, decline, with-
draw from [de, tracto, *freq.*
of traho].
dētrīmentum, -i, *subs. n.*, loss,
harm.
dētrūdo, -si, -sum, 3. *v.a.*,
thrust down.
dēturbo, 1. *v.a.*, dislodge.
dēus, -i, *subs. m.*, god.
dēvōco, 1. *v.a.*, summon from,
invoke.
dēvōveo, -vōvī, -vōtum, 2. *v.a.*,
sacrifice, devote.
dexter, -ra, -rum (*sometimes*

- era, -erum), *adj.*, right: dextra *as subs. f.*, right hand.
- dīco, -xi, -ctum, 3. *v.a.*, say, appoint.
- dictātor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, dictator (*see note*).
- dictātūra, -ae, *subs. f.*, dictatorship.
- dīduco, -xi, -ctum, 3. *v.a.*, draw apart; extend (a line of soldiers, etc.) [dis (= apart), duco].
- dies, -ei, *subs. m. (f. in sing. sometimes)*, day.
- dignus, *adj.*, worthy: (*applied to things*) proper, fitting.
- dīgrēdiōr, -gressus, 3. *v. depon.*, depart [dis (= apart), gradiōr].
- dīlābor, -lapsus, 3. *v. depon. n.*, scatter, disperse.
- dīmīco, 1. *v.a.*, fight, engage.
- dirēptiō, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, plundering, ravaging.
- dīrīpiō, -ui, -reptum, 3. *v.a.*, plunder [dis (= apart), rapio].
- discēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. *v.n.*, depart.
- dīscurro, -curri, -cursum, 3. *v.n.*, run in different directions.
- dispar, *adj.*, unequal.
- dissīmūlo, 1. *v.a.*, pretend something is *not* what it is, feign, conceal.
- dissīpo, 1. *v.a.*, scatter, disperse.
- dissōnus, *adj.*, discordant.
- dissuadeo, -si, -sum, 2. *v.a.*, dissuade.
- distīneo, -ui, -tentum, 2. *v.a.*, keep apart [dis (= apart), teneo].
- dīvīdo, -si, -sum, 3. *v.a.*, divide.
- dīvīnus, *adj.*, divine, belonging to the gods [dīvus = a god].
- do, dēdi, dātum, 1. *v.a.*, give.
- dōlor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, grief, pain.
- dōmus, -ūs, *subs. f. (of 2 and 4 decl.)*, house: domum = to one's house, homewards.
- dōnec, *conj.*, so long as.
- dōnum, -i, *subs. n.*, gift.
- dūbīus, *adj.*, doubtful, uncertain.
- dūco, -xi, -ctum, 3. *v.a.*, lead.
- ductus, -us, *subs. m.*, leadership [duco].
- dulcēdo, -īnis, *subs. f.*, sweetness [dulcis].
- dum, *conj.*, while, until.
- dux, dūcis, *subs. m.*, leader, guide.

E.

- ēburnēus, *adj.*, made of ivory [ebur, -ōris, ivory].
- ēdīco, -dixi, -ctum, 3. *v.a.*, proclaim, order.
- edītus (part. of ēdo), lofty, rising.
- ēdo, ēdidi, ēditum, 3. *v.a.*, to proclaim, give out.
- effīcio, -fēci, -fectum, 3. *v.a.*, cause, render [ex, facio].
- effundo, -fūdī, -fūsum, 3. *v.a.*, pour out: effusus = in disorder [ex, fundo].
- ēgēro, -gessi, -gestum, 3. *v.a.*, draw out, discharge, remove [ex, gero].

- ēgĕo, -ui, 2. *v.n.*, to be in need of (*with abl.*).
 ēgrĕdior, -gressus, 3. *v. depon. n.*, go out [*ex, gradior*].
 ēgrĕgius, *adj.*, brilliant, distinguished [*ex, grex, gregis* (flock)].
 ēlicio, -licūi, -licitum, 3. *v.a.*, entice, allure.
 ēlūdo, -lūsi, -lūsum, 3. *v.a.*, mock, baffle.
 ēmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3. *v.a.*, send out, discharge.
 ēo, -īvi, itum, 4. *v.n.*, to go.
 ēō, *adv.* (of place), thither; (of cause), therefore; (of degree), by so much.
 ēquĕs, ēquitis, *subs. m.*, horseman [*equus*].
 ēquus, -i, *subs. m.*, horse.
 ērīpio, -ui, reptum, 3. *v.a.*, snatch from, rescue [*ex, rapio*].
 ergā, *prep. with acc.*, towards.
 ētiam, *conj.*, also, even.
 Ētruscus, *adj.*, of Etruria, Etruscan.
 etsi, *conj.*, although.
 ēvādo, -vāsi, -vāsum, 3. *v.n.*, go out, rush out.
 exānīmo, 1. *v.a.*, to deprive of one's senses, terrify greatly.
 exaudio, 4. *v.a.*, overhear.
 excēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. *v.n.* and *a.*, depart, surpass.
 excīdium, -i, *subs. n.*, destruction.
 excio, -ivi (ii), -itum, 4. *v.a.*, rouse.
 excīpio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3. *v.a.*, surprise, come after, succeed [*ex, capio*].
 excūbo, -cūbūi, -cūbitum, 1. *v.n.*, keep watch.
 exercitus, -us, *subs. m.*, army.
 exhaurio, -hansi, -haustum, 4. *v.a.*, draw out, drain, empty.
 exīgūus, *adj.*, small, scanty.
 exilium, -i, *subs. n.*, exile.
 exīmīus, *adj.*, distinguished, extraordinary [*eximo*].
 exīmo, -ēmi, -emptum, 3. *v.a.*, remove.
 expēdīo, 4. *v.a.*, get ready.
 expello, -pūli, -pulsum, 3. *v.a.*, drive out, banish.
 explōrātor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, spy.
 exsequor, -secūtus, 3. *v. depon.*, follow out.
 expectātiō, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, expectation, anxiety.
 exspecto, 1. *v.a.*, wait for.
 extā, -orum, *subs. pl. n.*, entrenchments.
 extemplo, *adv.*, immediately.
 extĕnuo, 1. *v.a.*, make light of.
 externus, *adj.*, external, from abroad.
 exterreo, 2. *v.a.*, frighten.
 extinguo, -nxi, -nctum, 3, extinguish, consume, get rid of.
 extrā, *prep. with acc.*, outside.
 exūlo, 1. *v.n.*, to live in exile.
 exūo, -ūi, -ūtum, 3. *v.a.*, strip, deprive of.

F.

- fābūla, -ae, *subs. f.*, story.
 fācīlis, -e, *adj.*, easy.
 fācīnus, -ōris, *subs. n.*, deed, crime.

- făcio**, **făci**, **factum**, 3. *v.a.*,
do, make.
factum, -i, *subs. n.*, deed. act.
Fălărîi, -ōrum, *subs. pl. m.*,
city in Etruria.
Făliscus, *adj.*, of Falerii.
fallo, **făfelli**, **falsum**, 3. *v.a.*,
deceive, escape notice of.
făma, -ae, *subs. f.*, report.
fămes, -is, *subs. f.*, hunger,
famine.
fătălis, -e, *adj.*, destined, ap-
pointed by fate [fătum].
fătăor, **fassus**, 2. *v. depon.*,
confess.
fătum, -i, *subs. n.*, fate,
destiny.
fălicitas, -tătis, *subs. f.*, happi-
ness, good luck [fălix].
fănărător, -oris, *subs. m.*,
money-lender, usurer [fănus,
ōris, interest on money].
fărē, *adv.*, almost, about.
fărus, *adj.*, wild: **făra**, *subs.*,
wild beast.
făro, **tăli**, **latum**, 3. *v.a.*,
bear, carry.
fărox, *adj.*, daring, bold,
fierce.
ferrum, -i, *subs. n.*, iron,
sword.
fessus, *adj.*, weary.
Fidėnas, -ătis, *adj.*, of Fidėnae:
also prop. noun.
filius, -i, *subs. m.*, son.
finio, -ivi, -itum, 4. *v.a.*,
finish.
finis, -is, *sub. m.*, boundary,
end; territory (*in plur.*).
finitimus, *adj.*, bordering on,
neighbouring [finis].
fio, **factus**, **fări**, *v.n.*, become.
- firmo**, 1. *v.a.*, strengthen.
firmus, *adj.*, strong.
flagro, 1. *v.n.*, blaze, burn.
flămen, -inis, *subs. m.*, priest.
flecto, **flexi**, **flectum**, 3. *v.a.*,
bend, turn.
flētus, -us, *subs. m.*, weeping.
flūmen, -inis, *subs. n.*, river
[fluo].
Flūmentănus, *adj.*: — porta,
River-gate, leading to the
Tiber.
foedus, -ăris, *subs. n.*, treaty.
foedus, *adj.*, disgraceful.
forte (*abl. of fors*), by chance.
fortūna, -ae, *subs. f.*, fortune.
fōrum, -i, *subs. n.*, forum,
market place.
frăgor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, crash.
fraus, **fraudis**, *subs. f.*, trick,
deceit.
frăquens, -ntis, *adj.*, frequent,
crowded; in crowds.
frons, -ntis, *subs. f.*, front,
forehead, front rank of an
army.
frūgem, -is (*no nom. sing.*), *pl.*
frūges, -um, *subs. f.*, fruits
of the earth.
frūmentum, -i, *subs. n.*, corn.
fūgio, **fūgi**, **fūgitum**, 3. *v.n.*,
to flee.
fūga, -ae, *subs. f.*, flight.
fundo, **fūdi**, **fūsum**, 3. *v.a.*,
pour out, rout (an enemy).
fundus, -i, *subs. m.*, farm,
estate.

G.

- Găbīnus**, *adj.*, of Gabii (in
Latium), Gabian.
gaudīum, -i, *subs. n.*, joy.

Gallus, -i, *subs. m.*, a Gaul.
 Gallicus, *adj.*, Gallic, Gaulish.
 gens, -ntis, *subs. f.*, race, clan.
 gēnus, gēneris, *subs. n.*, kind, sort.
 gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v.a.*, bear, perform, carry on (war), administer.
 glādius, -i, *subs. m.*, sword.
 glōria, -ae, *subs. f.*, glory.
 grātes, *f. plur.*, thanks.
 grātia, -ae, *subs. f.*, popularity; thanks, gratitude. Gratias agere = to return thanks.
 grāvis, -e, *adj.*, heavy.
 gurgēs, -ītis, *subs. m.*, whirlpool, flood.

H.

habēo, 2. *v.a.*, have; hold (levies, etc.).
 hāruspex, -īcis, *subs. m.*, soothsayer.
 hasta, -ae, *subs. f.*, spear.
 haud, *adv.*, not.
 haurio, hausi, haustum, 4. *v.a.*, drain; empty; suck in (of rivers).
 Hernīci, -ōrum, a people of Latium.
 hīems, hiemis, *subs. f.*, winter.
 hinc, *adv.*, hence.
 hōmo, -īnis, *subs. m. and f.*, human being; man.
 hōnor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, honour; public office.
 hōra, -ae, *subs. f.*, hour.
 horrendus, *adj.*, frightful, horrible.
 hostia, -ae, *subs. f.*, victim (for sacrifice).

hostilis, -e, *adj.*, hostile; of the enemy.
 hostis, -is, *subs. m.*, enemy.
 hūmānus, *adj.*, human.
 hūmilitas, -atis, *subs. f.*, lowness, humble position [hūmilitas].

I.

ibī, *adv.*, there.
 īco, īci, ictum, 3. *v.a.*, strike.
 īdentīdem, *adv.*, repeatedly, continually.
 īgitur, *adv.*, therefore.
 ignis, -is, *subs. m.*, fire.
 ignārus, *adj.*, ignorant.
 ignōmīnia, -ae, *subs. f.*, insult, disgrace.
 ignōro, 1. *v.a.*, to be ignorant of.
 immensus, *adj.*, unbounded, immense [in - mētior (= to measure), *lit.* not measurable].
 immīnēo, -uī, -ūtum, 2. *v.n.*, overhang, threaten.
 immōlo, 1. *v.a.*, sacrifice.
 immortalis, *adj.*, immortal.
 impar, *adj.*, unequal.
 impēdio, 4. *v.a.*, hinder, prevent.
 imperātor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, general.
 imperītus, *adj.* (with *gen.*), unskilled.
 impēro, 1. *v.a. and n.*, order; rule, govern.
 impērium, -ī, *subs. n.*, authority, command.
 impētro, 1. *v.a.*, to obtain (by asking).

- impētus**, -us, *subs. m.*, onset, attack.
impiger, -gra, -grum, *adj.*, energetic.
implēo, -plēvi, -plētum, 2. *v. a.* fill.
implōro, 1. *v. a.*, implore, invoke, beg.
impōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3. *v. a.*, place on [in + pono].
impōtens, *adj.*, weak, having no power over (*with gen.*).
inaequālis, -e, *adj.*, unequal, uneven.
incendium, -i, *subs. n.*, fire, conflagration.
incertus, *adj.*, uncertain.
incīto, 1. *v. a.*, rouse, incite.
incōlo, -colui, -cultum, 3. *v. a.*, inhabit.
incolūmis, -e, *adj.*, safe, unharmed.
incūbo, -ui, -itum, 1. *v. a.*, lean upon, lie upon.
incursio, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, assault, attack [in, curro].
incurso, 1. *v. a.*, attack, make a raid on.
inde, *adv.*, thence, after that, from that.
indīco, 1. *v. a.*, shew, indicate, prove.
indīco, -xi, -ctum, 3. *v. a.*, declare, proclaim.
indignitas, -tātis, *subs. f.*, insult, indignity.
indūo, -ūi, -ūtum, 3. *v. a.*, put on, assume (a costume or character).
indūtīae, -arum, *subs. pl. f.*, truce.
- inermis**, -e, *adj.*, unarmed [in (= not) + arma].
inēo, -ivi (ii), -itum, 4. *v. n.*, to enter.
inexpertus, *adj.*, inexperienced.
infandus, *adj.*, unutterable, abominable [in = not, fari, to speak].
infensus, *adj.*, hostile, enraged.
infēro, -tūli, illātum, 3. *v. a.*, bring in, carry in.
infirmus, *adj.*, feeble, weak.
inflō, 1. *v. a.*, puff up, inflate.
infrā, *prep. with acc.*, below.
ingens, *adj.*, huge.
ingrātus, *adj.*, unthankful, ungrateful.
ingrēdiōr, -gressus, 3. *v. depon.*, to enter on.
ingrūo, -rūi, 3. *v. n.*, rush violently on.
inimicus, -i, *subs. m.*, private enemy, adversary [in = not + amicus].
inīquus, *adj.*, unjust, false [in = not + aequus].
inītiūm, -i, *subs. n.*, beginning, origin.
injicō, -jēcī, -jectum, 3. *v. a.*, throw in [in + jacio].
injūria, -ae, *subs. f.*, insult, injury.
injussus, *subs. m.* (*only used in abl. case*), without the orders of.
innoxius, *adj.*, innocent.
inōpia, -ae, *subs. f.*, want, scarcity.
inōpīnātus, *adj.*, unexpected.
inquam, *v. defect.*, say.

- inquiētus, *adj.*, unquiet, disturbed [in = not, quies].
 insēro, -ui, -rtum, 3. *v.a.*, introduce into, insert.
 insīdiāe, -arum, *subs. pl. f.*, ambush.
 insēquor, -sēcūtus, 3. *v. depon.*, follow on.
 insigne, -is, *subs. n.*, badge (of office).
 insignis, -e, *adj.*, conspicuous, remarkable, famous [in, signum].
 insisto, -stīti, 3. *v.n.*, set foot on, press vigorously on.
 insōlens, *adj.*, insolent.
 insōlītus, *adj.*, unaccustomed, unusual.
 instauro, 1. *v.a.*, renew, restore.
 instinguo, -stinxi, -stinctum, 3. *v.a.*, inspire, rouse.
 instrūo, -xi, -ctum, 3. *v.a.*, draw up (an army, etc.).
 intactus, *adj.*, untouched [in = not, tango].
 intēger, -gra, grum, *adj.*, whole, unhurt.
 intentus (*part. of* intendo), intent upon.
 inter, *prep. with acc.*, among, between.
 interdū, *adv.*, by day.
 interfīciō, -fēci, -fectum, 3. *v.a.*, kill.
 intērīm, *adv.*, in the meanwhile.
 intermitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3. *v.a.*, interrupt.
 interpōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3. *v.a.*, put between, interpose.
 interprēs, -prētis, *subs. m.*, interpreter.
 intervēnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4. *v.n.*, to come between, intervene.
 intōlērāndus, *adj.*, not to be borne, unbearable [in = not, tolero].
 intrā, *prep. with acc.*, within.
 intro, 1. *v.a.*, to enter.
 intūtus, *adj.*, unprotected, defenceless [in = not, tueor = protect].
 inūtīlis, -e, *adj.*, useless.
 invādo, -si, -sum, 3. *v.a.*, assail, fall upon, burst in.
 invēho, -vexi, -vectum, 3, carry on: *in pass.* to ride into (*with acc. or 'in' + acc.*).
 invīsītātus, *adj.*, unseen, strange.
 invīsus, *adj.*, hated, hateful [invideo].
 invōco, 1. *v.a.*, call upon, invoke.
 īra, -ae, *subs. f.*, anger:
 īta, *adv.*, thus, so.
 itaque, *conj.*, accordingly, and so.
 īter, itīnēris, *subs. n.*, journey, march.
 itērūm, *adv.*, a second time.

J

- jācēo, jācūi, jacitum, 2. *v.n.*, lie.
 jāciō, jēcī, jactum, 3. *v.a.*, throw.
 jacto, 1. *v.a.*, toss, boast.
 jactūra, -ae, *subs. f.*, loss [jacio].

jam, *adv.*, now, already.

Jānīcūlum, -i, *subs. n.*, one of the hills of Rome.

jōcus, -i, *subs. m.*, joke, jest.

jūbēo, jussi, jussum, 2. *v.a.*, order.

jūdicō, 1. *v.a.*, adjudge, condemn.

jūdex, -īcis, *subs. m.*, judge, juryman.

jūdicium, -i, *subs. n.*, trial, judgment.

jungo, junxi, junctum, 3. *v.a.*, join, yoke.

Jūno, -ōnis, *f.*, Juno, a goddess.

Jūpīter, Jovis, *m.* Jupiter.

jus, jūris, *subs. n.*, law, right.

justus, *adj.*, just, proper, regular (war, etc.).

jūvēnis, *adj. and subs.*, young; a youth.

jūvēnālis, -e, *adj.*, youthful.

Juventūs, -ūtis, *subs. f.*, youth, youthfulness: *as collect. noun*, the youth.

L

L. = Lūcius.

lābōrīōsus, *adj.*, toilsome [labor].

lācus, -us, *subs. m.*, lake.

lāmentum, -i, *subs. n.*, weeping, lamentation.

lāpis, -īdis, *subs. m.*, stone, milestone.

Latīni, -orum, *subs. m.*, Latini, people of Latium.

lātus, -ēris, *subs. n.*, side.

laudo, 1. *v.a.*, praise.

laus, laudis, *subs. f.*, praise.

lāvo, lāvi, lautum, 1. *v.a.*, wash.

lēgātio, -iōnis, *subs. f.*, embassy.

lēgātus, i, *subs. m.*, ambassador, envoy.

lēgo, lēgi, le-tum, 3. *v.a.*, gather, pick, choose.

liber, -era, -erum, *adj.*, free.

libērātor, -oris, *subs. m.*, liberator.

libēro, 1. *v.a.*, free.

libērī, -orum, *sub. pl. m.*, children.

līto, 1. *v.a.*, to obtain favourable auspices.

littēra, -ae, *subs. f.*, letter (of the alphabet): *in plur.*, letter, epistle.

lōcus, -i, *subs. m.*, place.

longē, *adv.*, far.

lōquor, locūtus, 3. *v. depon.*, speak.

longinquus, *adj.*, remote.

Lūcūmo, -ōnis, *subs. m.*, title of Etruscan noble.

luctus, -us, *subs. m.*, grief [lugeo].

lūcus, -us, *subs. m.*, grove.

lūdus, -i, *subs. m.*, game.

lux, lūcis, *subs. f.*, light, daylight, morning.

M.

M. = Marcus.

māgis, *adv.*, more.

magnus, *adj.*, great.

magnitūdo, -īnis, *subs. f.*, greatness.

mājestas, -ātis, *subs. f.*, majesty, dignity.

mālō, malui, malle, *v. irreg.*, prefer.

- mālus**, *adj.*, bad: **mālum**, -i, *subs. n.*, evil, misfortune.
mandātum, -i, *subs. n.*, command.
māneo, **mansi**, **mansum**, 2. *v.n.*, remain.
māno, 1. *v.n.*, trickle, flow.
mānus, -us, *subs. f.*, hand; band of men.
māre, -is, *subs. n.*, sea.
mātēria, -ae, *subs. f.*, material, wood (for building).
mātrōna, -ae, *subs. f.*, matron.
mātūrus, *adj.*, seasonable, fit.
Mātūta, -ae, *subs. f.*, the goddess of dawn.
maxime, *adv.*, chiefly, especially.
mēdius, *adj.*, moderate, middle.
mēmōr, -ōris, *adj.*, mindful.
memōrābilis, -e, *adj.*, memorable.
memōria, -ae, *subs. f.*, memory.
mens, -ntis, *subs. f.*, mind.
mentis, -is, *subs. m.*, mouth.
mercēs, -cēdis, *subs. f.*, pay, reward.
mīlēs, -ītis, *subs. m.*, soldier.
mīlītāris, *adj.*, military.
mīlītia, -ae, *subs. f.*, military service.
mille, *adj. indecl.*, thousand.
mīnītor, 1. *v. depon.*, threaten.
mīnor, 1. *v. depon.*, threaten.
mīrācūlum, -i, *subs. n.*, miracle, wonder.
mīror, 1. *v. depon.*, wonder.
miscēo, **miscui**, **mistum**, (mixtum), 2. *v.a.*, mix.
missilis, -e, *adj.*, that is thrown, used for throwing.
mītis, -e, *adj.*, mild.
- mitto**, **mīsi**, **missum**, 3. *v.a.*, send.
riōdicus, *adj.*, moderate, small.
mōdo, *adv.*, only.
mōdus, -i, *subs. m.*, manner.
moenīa, -ium, *subs. pl. n.*, walls.
mōllimentum, -i, *subs. n.*, effort.
mōmentum, -i, *subs. n.*, moment [for movimentum, from moveo].
mōnītum, -i, *subs. n.*, warning.
mōnūmentum, -i, *subs. n.*, memorial.
mons, -ntis, *subs. n.*, mountain.
mors, -rtis, *subs. f.*, death.
mortālis, -e, *adj.*, mortal.
mōs, **mōris**, *subs. m.*, way, custom.
mōveo, **mōvi**, **mōtum**, 2. *v.a.*, move, rouse.
mox, *adv.*, soon.
mūlier, -ēris, *subs. f.*, woman.
multitūdo, -īnis, *subs. f.*, multitude.
munītor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, fortifier, 'miner.'
mūrālis, -e, *adj.*, mural.
mūrus, -i, *subs. m.*, wall.
mūto, 1. *v.a. and n.*, change, alter.
- N.
- nam**, *conj.*, for.
namque, *conj.*, for.
nascor, **nātus**, 3. *v. depon.*, to be born.
nātūra, -ae, *subs. f.*, nature.
nē, *conj.*, that not, lest.
nēcessitas, -tātis, *subs. f.*, necessity.

nēfandus, *adj.*, unspeakable, abominable.

nēfas, *subs. indecl. n.*, wrong.

neglēgo, -xi, -ctum, 3. *v.a.*, neglect.

nēgo, 1. *v.a.*, deny, say...not.

nēgōtium, -i, *subs. n.*, business.

nēmo, -īnis, *subs. m. and f.*, no one.

nēmus, -ōris, *subs. n.*, grave.

Nēpēsīnus, *adj.*, of Nēpēte, in Etruria.

nēquēo, -ivi, 4. *v.n.*, to be unable.

nēquidquam, *adv.*, in vain.

nīhil, *subs. indecl.*, nothing.

nī, *conj.*, if not, unless, but that.

nīsī, *conj.*, unless.

no, 1. *v.n.*, swim.

nōcēo, -ui, -ctum, 2. *v.a.*, hurt, damage.

nōbīlis, -e, *adj.*, famous, noble.

nocturnus, *adj.*, of night.

nōmen, -īnis, *subs. n.*, name.

nondum, *adv.*, not yet.

nōvus, *adj.*, new, strange.

nōto, 1. *v.a.*, mark, brand, note.

nox, noctis, *subs. f.*, night.

nūdus, *adj.*, naked, unarmed.

nūdo, 1. *v.a.*, lay bare.

nūmēro, 1. *v.a.*, count.

nūmērus, -i, *subs. m.*, number.

nunc, *adv.*, now.

nunquam, *adv.*, never [ne + unquam].

nuntīo, 1. *v.a.*, announce, tell, bring news.

nuntīus, -i, *subs. m.*, messenger.

nusquam, *adv.*, nowhere [ne + usquam].

O.

ob, *prep. with acc.*, on account of.

obēo, -ii, -itum, 4. *v.n.*, to die.

objīcō, -jēcī, -jectum, 3. *v.a.*, throw in the way, put forward (as a reproach, or taunt) [ob, jaci].

obscurus, *adj.*, dark, obscure: *adv.*, darkly, unintelligibly.

oblīvō, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, forgetfulness.

obsīdēo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2. *v.a.*, besiege [ob, sedeo].

obsīdō, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, siege.

obstīnātus, *adj.*, fixed, resolved.

obsto, -stiti, stātum, 1. *v.n.*, stand in the way of.

obstūpēfācīō, -fēcī, -factum, 3. *v.a.*, amaze.

obversor, 1. *v. depon.*, hover round or near.

obtestor, 1. *v. depon.*, call to witness, entreat.

obtinēo, -ui, -tentum, 2. *v.a.*, keep possession of [ob, teneo].

obviam, *adv.*, in the way: *with verb of motion and dat.*, to meet.

occāsus, -us, *subs. m.*, falling, setting (of sun) [occido = ob + cado].

occīdo, -cidi, -cisum, 3. *v.a.*, kill [ob, caedo].

occūpo, 1. *v.a.*, seize.

occurro, -curri, -cursum, 3. *v.n.*, meet [ob, curro].

octāvum, *adv.*, for the eighth time [octo].

octāvus, *adj. num.*, eighth.

ōcūlus, -i, *subs. m.*, eye.

offĕro, obtŭli, -lātum, offerre, *v. irreg. a.*, to offer [ob, fero].
 ōmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3. *v. a.*, let go, give up.
 omnis, -e, *adj.*, all.
 ōnĕro, 1. *v. a.*, to weigh down, to burden.
 ōpem, -is, *subs. f.*, help; *in plur.* resources, riches, influence.
 ōpĕra, -ae, *subs. f.*, labour, assistance.
 ōpĭnĭo, -onis, *subs. f.*, opinion, idea.
 oppidānus, *adj.*, of the town: *pl.*, townspeople.
 oppidum, -i, *subs. n.*, town.
 oppugno, 1. *v. a.*, assault [ob, pugno].
 ōpŭlentus, *adj.*, wealthy.
 ōpus, -ĕris, *subs. n.*, work.
 ōrācŭlum, -i, *subs. n.*, oracle [ōro].
 ōrātor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, speaker, envoy [ōro].
 ōrātĭo, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, speech.
 orbis, -is, *subs.*, circle.
 orbo, 1. *v. a.*, bereave, rob.
 ordo, -inis, *subs. m.*, order, rank.
 ōrĭor, ortus, 4. *v. depon.*, arise, begin.
 ostendo, -di, -sum and -tum, 3. *v. a.*, show.

P.

P. = Publŭs.

pāciscor, pactus, 3. *v. depon.*, bargain.
 pactio, -onis, *subs. f.*, contract, bargain.

paene, *adv.*, almost.
 pālam, *adv.*, openly.
 pālor, 1. *depon v.*, wander about.
 pando, -di, -passum, 3. *v. a.*, unfold, explain.
 pānis, -is, *subs. m.*, bread.
 pār, pāris, *adj.*, equal.
 parco, pĕperci, parsum (parcĭtum), 3. *v. n. and a.*, spare.
 pārens, -ntis, *subs. c.*, parent [pārio].
 pārio, pĕpĕri, partum, 3. *v. a.*, to obtain, gain.
 pāro, 1. *v. a.*, prepare.
 pars, -rtis, *subs. f.*, part.
 particeps, -cipis, *subs. c.*, sharer [pars, capio].
 partim, *adv.*, partly.
 pārūm, *adv.*, too little.
 pārumper, *adv.*, for a short while.
 parvus, *adj.*, small
 passim, *adv.*, scattered about, far and wide [pando].
 pātĕfacio, -feci, -factum, 3. *v. a.*, open [pateo, facio].
 pātĕo, 2. *v. n.*, lie open.
 pāter, -ris, *subs. m.*, father: pātres, the senators, patri-cians.
 patiĕntia, -ae, *subs. f.*, endurance [patior].
 pātĭor, passus, 3. *v. depon.*, suffer, allow.
 patria, -ae, *subs. f.*, fatherland, country.
 patrōnus, -i, *subs. m.*, patron.
 paucĭtas, -tatis, *subs. f.*, fewness.
 paucus, *adj.*, few.
 paullum, *adv.*, a little.

- pāveo**, **pāvi**, 2. *v.n.*, be alarmed, dismayed.
pāvīdus, *adj.*, dismayed.
pāvōr, **-ōris**, *subs. m.*, dismay, panic.
pax, **pācis**, *subs. f.*, peace.
pectus, **-ōris**, *subs. n.*, breast.
pecūnia, **-ae**, *subs. f.*, money: debt.
pello, **populi**, **pulsum**, 3. *v.a.*, drive back, expel.
pēnes, *prep. with acc.*, in the power of.
percūtio, **-cussi**, **-cussum**, 3. *v.a.*, strike [per, quātio].
perdītus (*part. of perdo*), lost, hopeless.
perdūco, **-xi**, **-ctum**, 3. *v.a.*, lead, escort.
peregrīnus, *adj.*, foreign.
perēo, **-ii**, **-itum**, 4. *v.n.*, perish.
perfero, **-tali**, **-lātum**, 3. *v.a.*, carry through, convey.
perficio, **-fēci**, **-fectum**, 3. *v.a.*, finish, perform [per, facio].
perfūgiō, **-fūgi**, 3. *v.a.*, flee for refuge.
pergo, **perrexi**, **perrectum**, 3. *v.n.*, proceed [per, rego].
pēricūlum, **-i**, *subs. n.*, danger.
permissus, **-us**, *subs. m.*, permission, leave.
permulceo, **-si**, **-sum**, 2. *v.a.*, stroke.
pernīciōsus, *adj.*, baleful, hurtful, pernicious.
persuadeo, **-si**, **-sum**, 2. *v.a.*, persuade.
persēquor, **-sēcūtus**, 3. *v. depon.*, follow up.
- pervēho**, **-vexi**, **-vectum**, 3. *v.a.*, convey.
pervēnio, **-veni**, **-ventum**, 4. *v.n.*, arrive.
pestilentia, **-ae**, *subs. f.*, plague, pestilence.
Pētēlinus, *adj.*, Petelian.
pēto, **-ivi** (ii), **itum**, 3. *v.a.*, seek, make for; demand.
plācēo, **-ui**, **-itum**, 2. *v.n.*, please: **plācet**, *impers.*, it is determined.
plaustrum, **-i**, *subs. n.*, cart, waggon.
plebs, **-is**, *subs. f.*, the common people.
plēnus, *adj.*, full.
plērusque, *adj. in plur.*, very many, the most.
plōrātus, **-us**, *subs. m.*, wailing.
plūrimum, *adv.*, most, very much.
plus, **plūris**, *adj. compar.*, more.
pollīcēor, **-cītus**, 2. *v. depon. a. aul n.*, promise.
poena, **-ae**, *subs. f.*, penalty, punishment.
pondo, *adv.*, by weight; *indecl. subs.*, a pound.
pondus, **-ēris**, *subs. n.*, weight.
pōno, **pōsui**, **-situm**, 3. *v.a.*, place.
pons, **-ntis**, *subs. m.*, bridge.
pontifex, **-ficis**, *subs. m.*, high priest.
pōpūlāris, **-e**, *adj.*, popular.
pōpūlātio, **-onis**, *subs. f.*, laying waste, devastation.
pōpūlor, **-atus**, 1. *v. depon.*, lay waste.

- pōpūlus, -i, *subs. m.*, people.
 porta, -ae, *subs. f.*, gate.
 portendo, -di, -tum, 3. *v.a.*,
 foretell, portend.
 porto, 1. *v.a.*, carry.
 possīdēo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2. *v.a.*,
 possess.
 post, *prep. with acc.*, before.
 postēā, *adv.*, afterwards.
 postērus, *adj.*, next, following.
 postquam, *conj.*, after that,
 after.
 postrēmum, } *adv.*, lastly.
 postrēmo, }
 postūlātum, -i, *subs. n.*,
 demand.
 postūlo, 1. *v.a.*, demand.
 potestas, -tatis, *subs. f.*, author-
 ity, power.
 pōtior, 4. *v. depon.*, get posses-
 sion of.
 pōtius, *adv.*, rather.
 praealtus, *adj.*, very high, very
 deep.
 praebēo, 2. *v.a.*, offer, pro-
 vide.
 praeceps, -cīpitis, *adj.*, head-
 long; steep [prae, caput].
 praeco, -ōnis, *subs. m.*, herald;
 auctioneer.
 praeda, -ae, *subs. f.*, booty.
 praedātor, -ōris, *subs.*, plun-
 derer.
 praedīco, -xi, -ctum, 3. *v.a.*,
 foretell.
 praedor, 1. *v. depon.*, plunder.
 praefērox, -ōcis, *adj.*, very
 fierce, warlike.
 praefor, 1. *v. depon.*, say, re-
 peat before (see note).
 praemitto, -misi, missum, 3.
v.a., send before.
- praemūnio, 4. *v.a.*, fortify in
 front.
 praepotens, -ntis, *adj.*, very
 powerful.
 praeruptus, *adj.*, steep [prae,
 rumpo].
 praeses, -sīdis, *subs. m.*, pro-
 tector, defender.
 praesīdium, -i, *subs. n.*, guard
 [prae, sedeo].
 praesto, *adv.*, at hand.
 praesto, -stiti, -stitum, 1. *v.a.*,
 excel.
 praesum, -fui, *irreg. v.*, to be at
 the head of.
 praeter, *prep. with acc.*, be-
 sides, except.
 prēcōr, 1. *v. depon.*, pray.
 prētium, -i, *subs. n.*, reward,
 price.
 prīmo, *adv.*, at first.
 primum, *adv.*, first.
 princeps, -cipis, *subs.*, chief
 [primus, capio].
 prīor, *adj. compar.*, former.
 pristīnus, *adj.*, former, by-gone.
 priusquam, *conj.*, before that,
 before.
 prīvātus, *adj.*, private.
 pro, *prep. with abl.*, before, in
 front of.
 prōcul, *adv.*, at a distance.
 prōcūro, 1. *v.a.*, take care of,
 attend to.
 prōdīco, -xi, -ctum, 3. *v.a.*,
 put off, postpone.
 prōdīgium, -i, *subs. n.*, omen,
 prodigy.
 produco, -xi, -ctum, 3. *v.a.*,
 lead forward, produce.
 proelium, i, *subs. n.*, battle,
 engagement.

profēro, -tūli, -lātum, 3. *v.a.*,
bring forward.

prōficiſcor, prōfectus, 3. *v.*
depon., set out.

prōfitēor, -fessus, 2. *v. depon.*,
profess, acknowledge [pro,
fateor].

prōfūgio, -fūgi, 3. *v.n.*, take
refuge.

prōgredior, -gressus, 2. *v.*
depon., advance.

prōhibēo, 2. *v.a.*, prevent [pro,
habeo].

prōlābor, -lapsus, 3. *v. depon.*,
fall forward.

prōmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3.
v.a., promise: to let grow
(of the hair or beard).

prōpālam, *adv.*, openly.

prōpe, *adv. and prep. with acc.*,
nearly, almost; near.

propinquus, *adj.*, neighbour-
ing.

prōpior, *adj. comp.*, nearer,
closer at hand.

propter, *prep. with acc.*, on
account of.

prōsēco, -ui, -ctum, 1. *v.a.*,
cut off (parts of a victim for
sacrifice).

prōsēquor, -sēcūtus, 3. *v.*
depon., follow, accompany,
escort.

prōturbo, 1. *v.a.*, thrust for-
ward, dislodge.

prōvōco, 1. *v.a.*, call forth.

proximus, *adj. (superl. of*
prōpe), nearest, next.

publicus, *adj.*, public: public,
at the public cost [for popu-
licus (pōpulus)].

puer, -i, *subs. m.*, boy.

pugna, -ae, *subs. f.*, fight,
battle.

pugno, 1. *v.a.*, fight.

pūrus, *adj.*, pure.

pūto, 1. *v.a.*, think.

Pŷthicus, *adj.*, Pythian, of
Pŷtho, the old name of
Delphi, the chief seat of the
worship of Apollo.

Q

Q. = Quintus.

quadringenti, *num. adj.*, four
hundred.

quadrāgintā, *num. adj.*, forty.

quaero, quacsivi, quacsitum,
3. *v.a.*, ask, seek.

quaestor, -ōris, *subs. m.*,
quaestor (see note.)

quam, *adv.*, how.

quantum, *adv.*, as much, so
much as.

quantus, *adj.*, how great:
tantus...quantus, as great..
as.

quatridūm, -i, *subs. n.*, period
of four days.

quēror, questus, 3. *v. depon.*,
complain.

quīā, *conj.*, because.

quicunque, *rel. pron.*, whoso-
ever, whatsoever.

quīdam, *pron.*, a certain one.

quīdem, *adv.*, indeed: nū ..
quīdem, not even.

quies, -ētis, *subs. f.*, rest.

quīn, *conj.*, that not, but that:
after negative verbs of pre-
venting, with subjunctive.

quīndēcim, *num.*, fifteen.

quīnētīam, *conj.*, moreover.

quintum, *adv.*, for the fifth time.

quīrīnalis, -e, *adj.*, of Quīrīnus (see note).

quis, *indef. pron.*, any one.

quisnam, *interr. pron.*, who pray? what pray?

quisquam, *indef. pron.*, any one (*only after negatives*: see note).

quisque, *indef. pron.*, each (see notes).

quo, *adv.*, whither.

quōcunque, *adv.*, whithersoever.

quod, *conj.*, because.

quōmīnus, *conj.*, *lit.* by which the less: that not.

quōque, *conj.*, also.

quot, *adj. plur. indecl.*, how many? (as many) as.

quōusquē, *adv.*, how long?

quum, *conj.*, when; since.

R.

rāpīo, -ui, -ptum, 3. *v.a.*, seize, carry off.

raptim, *adv.*, hurriedly.

rātīo, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, reason; method.

rātus (*part. of reor*), valid.

rēcens, *adj.*, fresh, new.

rēceptus, -us, *subs. m.*, retreat.

rectus, *adj.*, straight [*rego*].

rēcūpēro, 1. *v.a.*, recover, get back.

rēcūso, 1. *v.a.*, refuse.

reddo, -didi, -ditum, 3. *v.a.*, give back; return.

redeo, -ivi (ii), -itum, 4. *v.n.*, return.

rēdīgo, -ēgi, -actum, 3. *v.a.*, bring back; hand in (money, etc.). [*re, ago*].

rēdīmo, -ēmi, -emptum, 3. *v.a.*, redeem [*re, ēmo*].

rēfēro, -tūli, -lātum, 3. *v.a.*, bring back (news); repay: — gratiam, return thanks.

rēfertus, *adj.*, full.

rēfīcio, -fēci, -fectum, 3. *v.a.*, restore, repair [*re, facio*].

refringo, -frēgi, -fractum, 3. *v.a.*, break, shatter [*re, frango*].

rēfūgio, -fūgi, 3. *v.n.*, escape.

rēgūlus, -i, *subs. m.*, chieftain, petty king [*rex*].

rējīcio, -jēci, -jectum, 3. *v.a.*, throw back (see note) [*re, jacio*].

rēlīgīōsus, *adj.*, pious, devout: *adv.* with religious awe.

rēlinquo, -līqui, -lictum, 3. *v.a.*, leave.

rēlīquus, *adj.*, left; the rest.

rēmīto, -mīsi, -missum, 3. *v.a.*, send back; slacken.

rēor, rātus, 2. *v. depon.*, think, suppose.

rēpentē, *adv.*, suddenly.

rēs, rēi, *subs. f.*, matter, business.

rēsisto, -stīti, 3. *v.n.*, withstand.

rēspondēo, -di, -sum, 2. *v.a.*, answer.

rēsponsum, -i, *subs. n.*, answer.

rēstītūo, -ūi, -tūtum, 3. *v.a.*, restore.

rēus, -i, *subs. m.*, an accused, or guilty person.

rēvello, -velli, -vulsum, 3. *v.a.*, pull down, tear away.

rēvōco, 1. *v.a.*, recall.
 rīgo, 1. *v.a.*, draw off water.
 rīpa, -ae, *subs. f.*, bank.
 rītus, -us, *subs. m.*, ceremony;
 ritu, after the manner of.
 rīvus, -i, *subs. m.*, stream.
 rōbur, -ōris, *subs. n.*, strength.
 rōgo, 1. *v.a.*, ask.
 ruīna, -ae, *subs. f.*, fall, down-
 fall [ruo].
 rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v.a.*
 break.
 rūo, rūi, -ntum, 3. *v.n.*, fall.
 rursus, *adv.*, again [for re-
 vorsus, from re-vertō].

S.

sācellum, -i, *subs. n.*, shrine,
 chapel [sacer].
 sācer, -cra, -crum, *adj.*, sacred,
 holy; sācerum, *used as subs.*
n., holy vessel: in plur.,
 sacred rites.
 sācerdos, -ōtis, *subs. m.*, priest.
 sacrificium, -i, *subs. n.*, sacri-
 fice.
 saepe, *adv.*, often.
 saltem, *adv.*, at any rate, at
 least.
 sālūs, salūtis, *subs. f.*, safety.
 sanguis, -inis, *subs. m.*, blood.
 sātis, *adv.*, enough.
 saxum, -i, *subs. n.*, rock, stone.
 scando, -di, -sum, 3. *v.n.*, climb.
 scīpiō, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, staff.
 sciscītor, 1. *v. depou.*, enquire.
 scūtum, -i, *subs. n.*, shield.
 scēundus, *adj.*, following,
 favourable [sequor].
 scēcus, *adv.*, otherwise.
 sed, *conj.*, but.

sēdes, -is, *subs. f.*, scat, abode.
 sēdco, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v.n.*, sit.
 sēditio, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, insurrec-
 tion, sedition.
 sēdo, 1. *v.a.*, allay, quiet.
 sella, -ae, *subs. f.*, chair.
 semper, *adv.*, always.
 sēnātus, -us, *subs. m.*, senate
 [senex].
 sēnesco, sēnui, 3. *v.n.*, grow
 old; grew feeble, flag [sēnex].
 sēnex, senis, *subs. and adj.*, old,
 old man.
 sēni, -ae, -a, *plur. adj. distrib.*,
 six each [sex].
 sensus, -us, *subs. m.*, feeling.
 sententia, -ae, *subs. f.*, opinion.
 sentio, sensi, sensum, 4, feel,
 perceive.
 sēquor, sēcūtus, 3. *v.a.*, follow.
 sermo, -ōnis, *subj. n.*, conversa-
 tion.
 servītūs, -tūtis, *subs. f.*,
 slavery.
 servo, 1. *v.a.*, preserve, save.
 servus, -i, *subs. m.*, slave.
 seu...seu, *conj.*, whether...or.
 si, *conj.*, if.
 sīc, *adv.*, so, thus.
 sīcūt, *adv.*, as if, just as.
 signum, -i, *subs. n.*, sign;
 military standard.
 sīlentium, -i, *subs. n.*, silence.
 sīmīlis, -e, *adj.*, like.
 sīmūl, *adv.*, at the same time.
 sīmūlācrum, -i, *subs. n.*, image.
 sīne, *prep. with abl.*, without.
 singulī, *plur. distrib. adj.*, one
 each: singly.
 sīno, sīvi, sītum, 3. *v.a.*, allow.
 sītus, -us, *subs. m.*, site, plan.
 sōcīus, -i, *subs. m.*, ally.

- sōl**, *sōlis*, *subs. m.*, sun.
sōlātium, -i, *subs. n.*, comfort, solace.
sōlēo, *sōlītus*, 2. *v. semi-depon.*, to be accustomed.
sōlītūdo, -īnis, *subs. f.*, loneliness, solitude [*sōlus*].
sollīcītus, *adj.*, anxious, disturbed.
sōlum, -i, *subs. n.*, ground, soil.
sōlum, *adv.*, only.
sōlus, *adj.*, alone.
solvo, -vi, -ūtum, 3. *v.a.*, loose; relax; pay (debts, etc.).
somnus, -i, *subs. m.*, sleep.
sōnus, -i, *subs. m.*, noise, sound.
sors, -tis, *subs. f.*, chance, lot (see note).
spectācūlum, -i, *subs. n.*, sight, spectacle.
specto, 1. *v.a.*, look at.
sperno, *sprēvi*, *sprētum*, 3. *v.a.*, despise.
spes, -ēi, *subs. f.*, hope.
spīritus, -us, *subs. m.*, courage, spirit [*spīro*, to breathe].
spōlīum, -i, *subs. n.*, spoil.
stātīo, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, post, guard: *in plur.*, outposts, sentries [*sto*].
stātūa, -ae, *subs. f.*, statue.
stātūo, -ūi, -ūtum, 3. *v.a.*, determine.
sterno, *strāvi*, *strātum*, 3. *v.a.*, to extend; throw to the ground.
stīpendīum, -i, *subs. n.*, pay.
sto, *stēti*, *stātum*, 1. *v.n.*, stand.
strāges, -is, *subs. f.*, slaughter.
strēpītus, -us, *subs. m.*, crash, noise.
- stūpēfācio**, -feci, -factum, 3. *v.a.*, stun, amaze.
sūbēo, -īvi (ii), -ītum, 4, go up, approach.
sūbītus, *adj.*, sudden [*sūbēo*].
sublīcītus, *adj.*, resting on piles (publica): — pons, the wooden bridge over the Tiber.
subsīdīārius, *adj.*, *in plur. subs.*, reserve troops.
summa, -ae, *subs. f.*, the whole.
succēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. *v.n.*, mount, ascend [*sub*, *cedo*].
summus, *adj. superl.*, highest, topmost; *also of rank*, best, most distinguished.
sūmo, *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, 3. *v.a.*, take up.
sūpērbīa, -ae, *subs. f.*, haughtiness.
sūpērior, *adj. compar.*, higher.
sūpēro, 1. *v.n.*, to be superior.
supersum, -fui, *v. irreg.*, survive.
supplīcātīo, -ōnis, *subs. f.*, thanksgiving.
supplīcīum, -i, *subs. n.*, punishment.
suprā, *adv. and prep. with acc.*, above, beyond.
suspensus (*part. of suspendo*), 3. *v.a.*, to hang), anxious, in suspense, in doubt.
sustīnēo, -nī, -tentum, 2. *v.a.*, uphold, hold in check [*sub*, *teneo*].

T.

- taedīum**, -i, *subs. n.*, weariness, disgust.
tālis, -e, *adj.*, such, of such a kind.

- tam**, *adv.*, so.
tšměn, *conj.*, nevertheless.
tandem, *adv.*, at length.
tanto, *adv.*, by so much, so much (*used with comparatives; e.g.*, tanto plus = so much the more).
tantum, *adv.*, so much, only.
tantus, *adj.*, so great.
tectum, -i, *subs. n.*, roof [tēgo, to cover].
tegmen, -inis, *subs. n.*, covering [tēgo].
tēgula, -ae, *subs. f.*, tile [tēgo].
tēlum, -i, *subs. n.*, weapon, dart.
tēmērē, *adv.*, rashly, at random.
tēmērītas, -ātis, *subs. f.*, rashness.
tempestatas, -ātis, *subs. f.*, time, season.
templum, -i, *subs. n.*, temple.
tempus, -ōris, *subs. n.*, time.
tēnēo, -nī, -ntum, 2. *v.a.*, hold.
tento, 1. *v.a.*, try.
tergum, -i, *subs. n.*, back, rear (of an army).
tertium, *adv.*, for the third time.
testūdo, -inis, *subs. f.*, tortoise (see note).
Tībērīnus, *adj.*, of the Tiber.
Tībēris, -is, *subs. m.*, the river Tiber.
tīmēo, -ui, 2. *v.a.*, fear.
tīmor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, fear.
tollo, sustuli, sublātum, 3. *v.a.*, raise
tot, *adv.*, so many.
trādo, -dīdi, -dītum, 3. *v.a.*, hand down, relate, tell.
tranquillus, *adj.*, peaceful, quiet.
transēo, -ivi (ii), -ītum, 4. *v.a.*, cross over.
transfīgo, -fixi, -fixum, 3. *v.a.*, pierce through.
transīgo, -ēgi, -actum, 3. settle, transact [trans, ago].
trēpīdo, 1. *v.n.*, to be in alarm, to hesitate, waver.
trēpīdus, *adj.*, alarmed.
tribūnal, -ālis, *subs. n.*, judgment seat.
tribūnus, -i, *subs. m.*, tribune (see note).
tribūtum, -i, *subs. n.*, tribute, tax.
trīumpho, 1. *v.n.*, to celebrate a triumph.
trīumphus, -i, *subs. m.*, triumph (see note).
trūcīdo, 1. *v.a.*, butcher, slay.
trux, trūcis, *adj.*, fierce.
tūēor, tuitus, 2. *v. depon.*, protect.
tum, *adv.*, then.
tūmultus, -us, *subs. m.*, uproar, insurrection, riot.
turba, -ae, *subs. f.*, crowd.
turmātim, *adv.*, in bands, or troops [turma].
tūtor, 1. *v. depon.*, guard, protect.
tūtus, *adj.*, safe [tūēor].

U

- ūbi**, *adv.*, where.
ultīmus, *suprl. adj.*, (ultrā), last, furthest.
ultrā, *adv. and prep. with acc.*, beyond, further.

ultrō, *adv.*, moreover, wantonly, voluntarily.
 ūlūlātus, -us, *subs. m.*, howling, yelling.
 umbo, -ōnis, *subs. m.*, boss of a shield.
 undē, *adv.*, whence.
 undēcimus, *adj. num.*, eleventh.
 undīque, *adv.*, from all sides.
 ūnīversus, *adj.*, all together.
 ūnīcus, *adj.*, alone of its kind, only, unique.
 ūnus, *adj.*, one, only.
 urbs, urbis, *subs. f.*, city.
 urgēo, ursi, 2. *v.a.*, to oppress, press hard upon.
 usquam, *adv.*, anywhere.
 usquē, *adv.*, *lit.* all the way, right on : *with ad* = right up to.
 ūt, *adv. and conj.* (α) *with indicative*, as, how, when ; (β) *with sub.*, in order that, so that.
 ūtīque, *adv.*, in any case, anyhow.
 utrimque, *adv.*, on both sides.
 uxor, -ōris, *subs. f.*, wife.

V

vādo, -si, -sum, 3. *v.n.*, to go.
 vae, *interj.*, woe ! alas !
 vāgor, 1. *depon. v.*, wander.
 vāgus, *adj.*, wandering.
 vāleo, -ui, 2. *v.n.*, be well, be worth.
 vālīdus, *adj.*, strong [valeo].
 vallum, -i, *subs. n.*, rampart.
 vānus, *adj.*, empty, useless, vain.
 vārīus, *adj.*, various.

vātes, -is, *subs. m.*, prophet.
 vātīcīnor, 1. *v. depon.*, to prophesy.
 Vēiens, -ntis, *adj.*, of Veii.
 Vēii, -orum, *subs. m. plur.*, a town in Etruria.
 vel...vel, *conj.*, whether, or.
 vēlut, *adv.*, as if.
 vendo, -dīdi, -dītum, 3. *v.a.*, to sell.
 vēneo, -ivi (ii), -ītum, 4. *v.n.*, be sold.
 vēnērābundus, *adj.*, reverential.
 vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v.n.*, come.
 vērēor, vērītus, 2. *depon. v.*, fear.
 verito, -ti, -sum, 3. *v.a. and n.*, change, alter, turn.
 vērus, *adj.*, true.
 Vesta, -ae, *subs. f.*, Vesta.
 Vestālis, -e, *adj.*, Vestal, belonging to Vesta, the goddess of the hearth and home.
 vester, -tra, -trum, *adj.*, your.
 vestibūlum, -i, *subs. n.*, entrance (to a house).
 vestīgium, -i, *subs. n.*, footprint.
 vestis, -is, *subs. f.*, garment.
 vētus, -ēris, *adj.*, old, ancient.
 vexo, 1. *v.a.*, harass, annoy.
 vīa, -ae, *subs. f.*, road, way.
 viātor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, summoner, officer.
 victīma, -ae, *subs. f.*, victim (for sacrifice).
 victor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, conqueror.
 victōria, -ae, *subs. f.*, victory.

- victrix**, -icis, *adj. and subs. f.*,
 victorious; victress.
vīdēo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v.a.*, see.
vīdēor, vīsus, 2, seem.
vīgīl, -ilis, *subs. m.*, watchman.
 sentinel.
vīgīlīa, -ae, *subs. f.*, watching.
 sentinel-duty.
vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v.a.*,
 conquer.
vincūlum, -ī, *subs. n.*, bond.
 chain.
vīdex, -icis, *subs. m.*, one who
 lays claim to: champion, de-
 fender.
vīnum, -ī, *subs. n.*, wine.
vīolātor, -ōris, *subs. m.*, viola-
 tor.
vīōlo, 1. *v.a.*, violate, break
 (treaty, law, etc.).
- vīr**, -ī, *subs. m.*, man.
virgo, -inis, *subs. f.*, maiden,
 virgin.
virtūs, -tūtis, *subs. f.*, manli-
 ness (*vir*), valour.
vīs, *subs. f.*, force, energy:
plur., vīres, -ium, strength.
vīvo, -xi, -ctum, 3. *v.n.*, live.
vīvus, *adj.*, alive.
vix, *adv.*, scarcely, with diffi-
 culty.
vōco, 1. *v.a.*, call.
vōlo, volūi, velle, *irreg. v.*,
 wish.
vōveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. *v.a.*,
 vow, consecrate.
vox, vōcis, *subs. f.*, voice.
vulgo, 1. *v.a.*, make known,
 spread abroad.

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